The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,9013.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs.	32 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
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In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

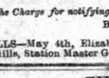
BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MILLS—May 4th, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Mr. O. G. Mills, Station Master G. I. P. Railway, Poona.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, dispatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 800 tons, 150 H. P., Commander R. M. Forbes, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 11th April, at noon.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will after 6th April next, despatch a Steamer every 14 days, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

Up.			Down.	
	May			May and June
Leave Bombay	4 & 18	Leave Bussorah		3 & 6
,, Kurrachee	8 & 22	,, Fao		0 & 0
,, Guadur	9 & 23	,, Bushire		2 & 9
,, Muscat	12 & 26	,, Linga		5 & 11
,, B. Abbas	14 & 28	,, B. Abbas		8 & 3
,, Linga	15 & 29			June
	June	,, Muscat		9 & 15
,, Bushire	18 & 1	,, Guadur		3 & 17
,, Fao	19 & 2	,, Kurrachee		6 & 20
Arrive Bussorah.....	20 & 3	Arrive Bombay.....		9 & 23

The Steam-ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 740 tons, 160 H. P., Commander J. Sandres, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 18th May, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with the Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
,, Carwar	16	,, Bimlipatam	18
,, Mangalore	17	,, Vizagapatam	18
,, Cannanore	18	,, Coconada	19
,, Calicut	18	,, Madras	23
,, Cochin	19	,, Pondicherry	
,, Tuticorin	20	,, Negapatam	24
,, Colombo	20	,, Galle	
,, Galle		,, Colombo	27
,, Negapatam	24	,, Tuticorin	28
,, Pondicherry		,, Cochin	29
,, Madras	27	,, Calicut	30
,, Coconada	29	,, Cannanore	1
,, Vizagapatam	30	,, Mangalore	2
,, Bimlipatam	30	,, Carwar	3
Arrive Calcutta	3	,, Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,088 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander Dickenson, will sail for the above ports on FRIDAY, the 15th May, at noon, calling at Vingorla if inducement offers.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

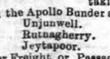
This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and transhipto the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



THE first class Steamer "PHLOX," Bakes, Commander, will leave Bombay for the undernoted places every TUESDAY, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bundar at 4 P. M. viz:—

Unjunwell.	Malwan.
Rutnagherry.	Vingorla.
Jeytapoor.	Goa.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to Messrs. DADABHOY RUTONJEE, & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

Bombay, 5th March 1868.

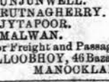
THE first class Steamer "MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE," J. Dupuy, Commander, will leave Bombay, for the undernoted places, every SATURDAY at 4 P.M., taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder:—

UNJUNWELL.	VINGORLA.
RUTNAGHERRY.	GOA.
JYTAPOOR.	CARWAR.
MALWAN.	COMPTA.

For Freight and Passage apply to Mr. MANOCKLALL LULLOOBHOY, 46 Bazaar Gate Street, Fort.

MANOCKLALL LULLOOBHOY, Manager.

FOR NEW YORK.



THE A 1 Ship "TEMPEST," Captain Houlton, will be despatched about the 15th May.

For light freight apply to B. P. FIELD, Jr., Tudor Co.'s Ice House.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.

WANTED, LIGHT FREIGHT for the Ship "TIMOORSHAH," A.1., to sail on the 15th May. Accommodation for Cabin Passengers. Apply to HAJEE SUFFY MISKY, Esq., or Captain DUGDALE.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "HELEN FINLAYSON," Captain Seator, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Seator will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents for the Owners of the Ship "Helen Finlayson."

6th May 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "PRINCE ALFRED," Captain Thirkell, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Thirkell will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to the Office of the undersigned for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,

Agents for Captain Thirkell, Ship *Prince Alfred*.

Bombay, 28th April 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "AGGIE M.," Captain Boyd, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Boyd will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to the Office of the undersigned for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,

Agents for Captain Boyd, Ship *Aggie M.*

Bombay, 1st May 1868.

BEST BRONZED PATENT THERMOTERION, for keeping Food Warm in the Nursery, Sick Chamber, or when Travelling.

This is an invention which does away with the trouble and expense of Nursery Lamps by the use of hotwater which is prevented cooling by means of a double casing. The food is contained in a glass which being placed in the Thermoterion and shut in is kept Warm for about 10 hours. With two extra glasses Rs. 10.

SOUNDY & Co.

Rampart Row, Bombay.

THE NEW MINIATURE SALT CELLARS.—A choice selection of Miniature Salt Cellars with Spoons, of the newest patterns, in best Silver Plate, particularly adapted for presentation:

Four Salt Cellars and Spoons in a Velvet-lined case.

Plain beaded pattern	Rs. 25 0
Engraved and beaded pattern.....	,, 28 0
Chased and beaded pattern.....	,, 30 0
Rustic Pattern (4 buckets and shovels)	,, 30 0
Six Salt Cellars and Spoons in a Velvet-lined case.	
Shell Pattern (a shell supported by 3 dolphins)	Rs. 35 0
Engraved and beaded pattern	,, 38 0
Chased and beaded, *larger size*	,, 50 0

N. B.—The above prices are for Cash with Order.

SOUNDY, & Co.

Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

TELESCOPES.—Splendid German Silver TELESCOPE, complete, 36 inches in length undrawn, for day and night purposes, with one additional Eye-piece for viewing the Sun, and one Day Eye-piece of extra power; diameter of Object-glass, 2½ inches, with Vertical and Horizontal Adjustment; on German Silver Tripod Stand for placing it on a table, with revolving Axis; Circular Hinge Adjustment, &c., fitted in French Polished Mahogany case thoroughly secured with German Silver fittings, and Hobbs' Patent Lock; also an extra Tripod stand of solid Mahogany with German Silver fittings, for out-door use.

Price complete. ... ... Rs. 400.

SOUNDY & Co.

Rampart Row and Forbes Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez.—1st class £46 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £84 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, will be despatched on the 30th May next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 1st April 1868.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—We have authorised Mr. JOHN MUIRHEAD to sign for our Firm per procuration from THIS DATE.

Bombay, 4th May 1868.

G. NICOLL & Co.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that a THIRD and LAST DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 32, say RUPEES EIGHTY-TWO per SHARE (making a total distribution of Rs. 1,007 per Share) is payable on and after this date to the Registered Shareholders of this Company, at the Office of the undersigned, No. 5 Meadow Street, on production of Share Certificates in due order.

YOLKART BROTHERS, Liquidators.

Bombay, 6th May 1868.

NOW IN THE PRESS.

To be Ready Shortly,

GUIDE TO CANDIDATES FOR THE STAFF CORPS—N. I. BRANCH.

A Complete Series of Questions and Answers on every branch of the above Test.

A Book equally indispensable to Examiners and Examinees.

BY

CAPTAIN N. B. THOYTS,

Acting Brigade Major, Ahmednuggur.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE—LONDON HOTELL, No. 9 Grant Road, (opposite the Theatre).

The London Hotel is now in the hands of a new Proprietor, and great improvements are being made.

The Table is supplied with the best the Market can produce.

Liquors and Wines of the best quality only.

Two first class Billiard Tables.

The Establishment is lighted with Gas, and the Servants are polite and attentive.

Accommodation for Monthly Boarders on very fair terms.

Terms—Cash.

SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—NOTICE.—The undermentioned PLANT, STORES and FLOTILLA, belonging to the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, in Liquidation, will be submitted for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on an early date, unless previously disposed of privately:—

2 Steam Travelling Cranes, by James Taylor & Co., Birkenhead.
1 Locomotive Engine, by Young & Co.
1 25 P° Engine complete, by Young & Co., Boiler by Tennant & Co.
1 10 P. Portable Engine, by Young & Co.
1 4 P. do. do., by Shuttleworth & Co.
1 Fire Engine, by Merryweather & Co.
1 Lathe, complete, by Tennant & Co.
2 Air Pumps, by Rothpath and Leigh.
2 Circular Saw Benches.
130 Wooden Waggons.
76 Pairs Waggon Wheels and Axles.
122 Do. Lorry do do.
240 Spare Waggon Wheels without Axles.
45 Iron Barges complete, 100 Tons Register.
14 Unerected do. do.
20 Wrought Iron Tubs for reclamation purposes.
Sundry small Stores.

Full particulars of the above can be had on application to the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators,
JAMES RANKEN, }

Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April 1868.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

Proprietor.—Mr. Vaniaekrow Juggonathjee Sunkersett.
Sole Lessee—His Extravagancy Dave Carson, D. C. M.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS,

SATURDAY, 9TH MAY.

MOST POSITIVELY

THE LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Most Positively the Last Appearance of

DAVE CARSON

In his Original Eccentric Local Impersonation of

GRANDFATHER BEN,

OR

INDIA SIXTY YEARS AGO,

With Additional new Local Verses

Monsieur and Mademoiselle SEMELADIS

Will perform for the first time Selections from "Il Trovatore" and "De Berriot."

Most positively

The Last Time this Season of the Great Wonders of the Age.

THE D'WARFS.

And most Positively the Last Time this Season of the

GERMAN PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.

PROGRAMME.

Part First.

MADEMOISELLE SEMELADIS

Will preside at the Pianoforte.

Medley Overture—Selected. Dave Carson's Minstrels.
Opening Chorus—(Joy joy, Freedom to-day)—Company.
Kiss me Mother ere I die,.....Mr. W. Burton.
Bones's Courtship,.....Dave Carson.
I'll meet thee in the Lane,...Mr. S. Herberte.
Dance Jubilee,..... ,, G. Southam.
Quartette (*Dreaming of Angels*) Messrs. Carson, Burton, Herberte, and Southam.

First Part will Conclude with the Original and Descriptive Song, showing the troubles of a Traveller in India, entitled,

THE DAK GHARRIE,

BY

DAVE CARSON.

An Interval of Ten Minutes.

Part Second.

Ballad..... Mr. S. Herberte.

After which

DAVE CARSON

Will for the Last Time this Season appear in his Original Eccentric Characteristic Impersonation of

GRANDFATHER BEN,

OR

INDIA SIXTY YEARS AGO.

Violin Solo—"Air Varié"—De Berriot,

MONSIEUR SEMELADIS.

Grand Aria, ... "Il Trovatore,"

Mademoiselle Semeladis.

Part Second will Conclude with the Performances of those Living Wonders,

THE D'WARFS.

An Interval of Ten Minutes.

Part Third will Conclude the Evening's Entertainment with the Laughable Burlesque Scene, entitled,

THE GERMAN ARTIST,

OR

CHEAP PHOTOGRAPHY IN BOMBAY.

Herr Schpitzroos, *Operator*, ...Mr. W. Burton.
Sam, *a Saucy Domestic*,.....Mr. G. Southam.
Jake Dissey, *a Grifin*, ...Dave Carson.
Terminating with a Grand Display of FIREWORKS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle.....	Rs. 5
Stalls	,, 2
Upper Circle.....	,, 1
Pit	,, 1

Books containing a selection of the Songs, including the "Bengalee Baboo" and the "Dak Gharrie," may be had at the Theatre, or of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. *Price*: ONE RUPEE.

Tickets may be obtained at the Theatre, or of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., where also Seats may be secured.

Doors open at 8;

Trouble begins at 8-45 P. M.

THE AGONY WILL TERMINATE WHEN ALL'S OVER.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

By Appointment.

Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constituients and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen....	11	to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	,, 18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk.....	18	,, 24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks.....	16	,, 20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks	,,	16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	,, 18
BADHAM'S Spanish Fancy Merino Socks	,,	16
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16	,, 18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks.....	28	,, 45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	3	,, 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	3	,, 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	3	,, 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	4	,, 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants.....	6	,, 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants.....	7	,, 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	6	,, 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2	,, 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Drane Zephyr Shirts ,,	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each ...	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts ,, ...	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts ,, ...	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts ,, ...	12	8
BADHAM'S Dutch Printed Shirts ,, ...	7	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts a new Material.....	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars..	Rs.	7 0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium.....	,,	7 0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie	,,	7 8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic.....	,,	7 0
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere	,,	7 8
BADHAM'S West End	,,	7 0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf.....	Rs.	4 0
The Royal Windsor for Sailors Knot ,, ...	,,	3 0
The Royal Satin Spot ,, ...	,,	4 0
An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.		

BRACES.

Guyots French Brace.....	Rs.	2
Guyots Leather Brace.....	,,	3
Guyots West End.....	,,	2
The Royal Courier Bag	,,	8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas.....	,,	12 ,, 16
The Brighton Walking Stick.....	,,	3 ,, 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	,,	16 ,, 20
The Prize Colored Cambric ,, ...	,,	14 ,, 18
The Hemmed Stitched ,, ...	,,	16 ,, 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	,,	10 ,, 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs.	14 to 20
Gold Link Studs.....	,,	16 ,, 30
Gold Collar Studs	,,	6 ,, 8
Gold Shirt Studs	,,	14 ,, 30
Gold Scarf Rings.....	,,	8 ,, 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs. ,,		2 ,, 6

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's Apollo House, at London cost Price.

		Rs.	As.
MILITARY Doe Gloves	per pair	1	8
COLLARS Regent	,,	5	0
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy	,,	5	8
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt Hats	,,	5	0
COTTON Socks White	,,	10	0
COTTON Socks Colored	,,	10	0
UNDER Vests Merino, each	,,	4	0
TRAVELLING Suits.....	,,	30	0
TRAVELLING Shirts.....	,,	6	8
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz.		8	0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's		25	0
OVERLAND CHAIRS.....		10	0
RUGS AND MAUDS		16	0
JOUVINS KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"		2	12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).

The Directors beg to inform the SHAREHOLDERS that the MEETING, which has been convened by a section of the Shareholders for the 1st day of May next, is an ILLEGAL MEETING, and that the Directors are advised by the Advocate General not to attend such Meeting. All Resolutions which may be passed at such Meeting cannot therefore be binding upon the present Board or the Shareholders of the Company.

By order of the Directors,

W. A. SHEPPARD,

Calcutta, 28th April 1868. Provisional Secretary.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shortly expected per *Prince Alfred* three hand FIRE ENGINES, by Shand, Mason, and Co.

Daily expected per *Dilkhus* a small quantity of GALVANISED STRAND WIRE for Fencing.

Now in stock—GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON; SHEET ZINC; BAR and PLATE; ANGLE and T. IRON; CAST, SHEER, and BLISTER STEEL; CAST IRON, WROUGHT IRON, and LEAD PIPES; STEAM ENGINES; STEAM and HAND CRANES and WINCHES; LEATHER BELTING; ENGINEERS', CONTRACTORS', and JOINERS' TOOLS; CAST IRON GATES, VERANDAHS, &c.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL, (Nesbit Lane, Byculla).—The present Proprietor who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new management, affords to sojourners and residents in Bombay.

The present proprietor in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "Home," has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The proprietor hopes that the present management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises and attending to every thing in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway Station, while the rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

An abundant supply of Vehar water is available in all parts of the Hotel.

The servants have been selected with care and judgment, and all are men of experience in their profession.

The proprietor will spare neither trouble nor expense to make the table attractive at all times. The supplies will be procured from traders of the highest respectability, whose position is a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness and excellence of their goods.

In fine, the proprietor begs to draw attention to the following taken from a large number of testimonials regarding his Hotel.

TESTIMONIALS.

Perfectly satisfied with the Hotel, the civility, and extremely obliging conduct of Mr. Framjee.

HUGH ROSE, G.C.B.,
Commander-in-Chief.

I have found the Clarendon Hotel comfortable, and the establishment very attentive.

R. NAPIER, K.C.B.,
Commander-in-Chief.

I have been here for some days on four occasions. The Proprietor and his people are particularly civil and attentive. The Hotel is quiet and clean, and there are no objectionable persons admitted. I should strongly recommend travellers giving it a trial.

H. B. MOORE, Lieut.-Col.

Mr. & Mrs. Lockett are much pleased with the respectability and order that prevails in this Establishment, and which in these respects is not to be equalled by any Hotel in Bombay.

H. B. LOCKETT, C. S.

NOTICES.

DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

MR. J. NEUBERG will shortly receive a new and varied STOCK of GOODS, and in order to make room for these, he begs to offer the undermentioned Articles at a

Discount of 20 per cent. for CASH only.

Boxes, Fancy.	Musical Boxes.
Bronze Ornaments.	Oil Prints.
Cheroot Holders.	Oil Paintings.
Cigar Cases.	Oil Cloths.
Combs.	Opera Glasses.
Counterpanes.	Penknives.
Cooking Stoves.	Pencils.
Embroidery.	Perfumery.
Embossing Presses.	Powder Puffs.
Envelopes.	Sealing Wax.
Fans.	Soap.
Fancy Goods.	Spectacles.
Fruits, Preserved.	Stencil Plates.
Games.	Table Linen, English and country-made.
Glassware, Bohemian.	Toys.
Gold Beading.	Tobacco Pouches.
Guard Books.	Tobacco Jars.
Goglets.	Walking Sticks.
Hair Brushes.	Watches, gold, silver, and gilt.
Ice Boxes.	Willow Baskets.
Imitation Jewellery.	Wine Coolers.
Ink-stands.	Work Boxes.
India Rubber Bands.	Writing Desks and Portfolios.
Jet Ornaments.	
Ladies' Companions.	
Looking Glasses.	
Meerschaum Pipes.	

Kid Gloves at Rs. 1-8 per pair, or Rs. 6 per half dozen—Cash.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

J. NEUBERG

NOTICE.—Mr. ARTHUR ABRAHAM DAVID SASSOON has been admitted a PARTNER in our FIRM from 1st JANUARY 1868.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

4, Forbes Street, Bombay, 15th April 1868.

ROSSELET & Co., BOMBAY, CHRONOMETER MAKERS and Importers of English and foreign WATCHES & JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions. Established 1858.

Sole Agents in Western India for

Patech Benoit, Courvoisier Brothers' } Celebrated Gold & Silver Watches,

and some eminent London and Paris Watch Manufacturers.

Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss Head Firm, for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibition of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865 for the bets made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices; also a medal at the Great Paris Exhibition of 1867.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invites to public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

D. S. KEMP & Co's ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEIR BUSINESS is under the management of D. S. Kemp, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists; and has been especially engaged for the dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of pure drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations. Every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to ensure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicines, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by astaff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

LIEBIG'S SOLID EXTRACT OF MUTTON —although inferior in flavor the Liquid Extract, to is, from its lower price and general excellence, remarkably adapted as an article of food.

A pamphlet containing upwards of thirty receipts (principally furnished by the Chêf de Cuisine, Carlton Club) for preparing Soups, Sauces, Gravies, Sandwiches, &c., will be supplied on application.

In pots—Rs. 2, Rs 4, and Rs. 7.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

BYCULLA BRANCH.—Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, beg to intimate that they have opened a BRANCH in Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Hotel, for the dispensing of Prescriptions, and that all Orders for Medicine sent there will receive the promptest attention.

Orders for sundry Goods, if the latter are not in stock, will be forwarded into the Fort for immediate execution.

Bombay, 5th May 1868. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—As prepared by D. S. KEMP & Co. from the finest meats is much superior to the imported preparation. Being liquid, it is much more convenient in administration or use; being free from *air bubbles* which abound in the solid extract, it keeps better and in point of *flavor* the latter is not to be compared with it.

Bottles Rs. 1-8, Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and Rs. 10 each.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS, and BISCUITS POWDER.—Fresh supplies are constantly received Overland by the undersigned agents for Messrs. Alex. Robb & Co.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

TOBACCOS (Wills of Bristol).

5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

CLARET, choice Breakfast Bordeaux, in first rate condition, just received and bottled by 5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

N.B.—Price remarkably low.

EVERY TRAVELLER should provide himself with one of D. S. Kemp & Co.'s MEDICINE CHESTS, with which he may in comparative safety encounter any change of climate or other influence obnoxious to health.

They may be had of every size and form; from the large Regimental pattern suited for Contractors, to the small Leather and Oak Chests for private use.

Exploring or Surveying Parties will find them invaluable; Chests are fitted when required with Waterproof Covers and Straps for protection and portability.

Besides having their particular patterns made in England, D. S. K. & Co. employ their own Machanics here to alter or construct Chests for special purposes as required.

In the absence of special directions from the Physician, Kemp's Medicine Chest Companion, written expressly for the Chests, supplies full and simple instructions for the use of each remedy.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

PATENT EXTRACT FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO NURTURE CHILDREN.

LIEBIG'S INFANTS' FOOD.

THE Food commonly sold under this name have several disadvantages, which more than neutralise any benefit from the adoption of Liebig's principle in their preparation.

They contain either Arrow Root or Farinaceous matter in excess, which renders them unadapted for Infants, whose Natural Food is Mother's Milk.

They are not freed from the sharp microscopic husks of the Malt, which cause great irritation in the delicate intestines of Children.

The trouble of preparing the Milk is great, and hence has to be entrusted to Servants.

The Food when prepared is too thick for convenient administration to an Infant.

They do not carry out Liebig's intention of producing with Cow's Milk an efficient substitute for Mother's Milk.

The Foods prepared with them are repulsive to many Infants.

Under the auspices of the London "Infants' Food Society," of which Baron Liebig is President, a preparation has been introduced called

PATENT EXTRACT FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK,

which is not only entirely free from the objections urged against the various "Foods," but forms, when mixed, a Milk which for all purposes of nourishment exactly represent the natural aliment of the Child, thus entirely carrying out the idea of the discoverer.

The remarkable success which has attended the use of the Milk so prepared is proved by numerous letters from Medical and Private sources, and by Extracts from Public Journals; and its efficacy in saving Children from the numerous diseases consequent on indigestion appears beyond a doubt. The Milk when prepared is delicious and is eagerly taken by the most delicate Infant.

Sole Agents for India,—D. S. K

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Elphinstones advanced from 660 to 690; New do. from 115 to 140; Mazagons from 640 to 660; United Victorias from 985 to 990 per share. Market excited.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nomi Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr sh.		
3,149,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ..	1,75 prshare
1,045,000	500	500	....	Bank of Bombay..	78 per share
1,000,000	500	375	....	Ditto Ditto New..	54 p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	150	....	Bombay Pres. Bank.	102 pershare
2,000,000	200	200	....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 pershare.
2,000,000	100	100	....	Brokers Banking Company	48 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank	3 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of dia A. & China.	185pershare.
800,000	200	25	13½	China Bank	5 pershare.
700,00	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	270 p ct pm.
1,000,000	250	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	Nemina
600,00	200	500	9	Delhi and London ..	No quot.
500,000	500	200	....	Imdel in Peninsular London & China Ba.	18½ p. sh.
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	Madras Bank	63p. ct.
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct.	National Bank of India	125 ex. div.
500,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank	435 p.s
	100	200	....	Royal Bank of India	83 p. s
	200	052	....	Guzerat Bank	65 [illegible]

SHIPPING COMPANIES

500,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay Ship Co.....	2,100 per
250,000	2,000	2,500	225	S. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	430 per share
1,000,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co... ..	2,375 per share
1,250,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co.	1,000 per share
152,000	500	500	.....	Vegas Patent Ship & Foundry Co.....	120 per share
....	3,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited.	100 per share

LAND COMPANIES

1,000,000	10,000	5,200	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	500 per sh.
1,920,00	1,000	1,000	30 p. s.	Elphinstone Land Co...	690 per sh.
1,920,000	1,000	400	.....	New Do.	140 per sh.
2,000,000	10,000	4,180	.....	Frere Land Co. ..	145 per sh.
100,000	5,000	4,100	.....	Maragon Land and Reclam. Co.	660 per sh
....	2,000	1,300	25 p. s	Port Canning.. ..	360
2,150,000	3,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co...	290

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	76 per sh.
1,200,000	400	130	....	Financial Asso. of India and China	69 per sh.

EXCHANGE

On	Terms.	Rate
London Banks.. ..	6 months' sight	1s. 11 15/16d. to 2s. 0d.
Do. Credits.. ..	6 Do. do...	2s. 0d. to 2s. 0½d.
Do. Documents..	6 Do. do...	2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta....	At sight	98½
Do.	30 days' sight..	98½
Do.	60 Do. do.	98.
China..	60 days' sight...	219.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities	..	6 percent
Mercantile Bills.. ..	..	8 do.
6 per cent. Do.'s	1835-36	91½
.. ..	1842-43	
.. ..	1854-55	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	107¼
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55	112¾
Five and a half per cent.	.. .. ..	112¾
Municipal per cent. Loan	.. .. ..	111½.

SAIKOF BENGAL.

Government Securities	.. ..	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	.. ..	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8-0
Bank of England Notes	.. 10-4
Spanish Dollars	.. 232
Carolus	.. 290
Mexican Dollars	.. 220
German Crowns	.. 240
Five-Franc Pieces	.. 228
Bar Silver	.. 108-8
Gold Leaf	.. 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English.. ..	.. 10-2

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 7TH MAY.

Dholleras	Old	..	..	222 to 225
Bhownuggur	.. ..	..	..	
Dharwar Sawginned	.. ..	..	..	228 to 232
Oomrawattee	New	..	..	253 to 255
Akole	.. ..	..	..	260 to 262
Broach	.. ..	..	..	
Dholleras	.. ..	..	..	262 to 265
Bhownuggur	.. ..	..	..	
Veeravalli..	.. ..	..	..	235 to 230
Vingoria	.. ..	..	..	290 to 262
Dharwar Sawginned	.. ..	..	..	
Ready Sales... ..	..	..		1,700 Candies.
For delivery ..	..	..		1,900 "

Market firm.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 7.

Goslin, Lieutenant, Commissariat Department, on leave, from Poona.

Currie, Captain, 3rd L. C., on leave, from Poona.

Barton, Lieutenant Colonel, R. A., on leave, from Poona.

Bell, Colonel, R. E., on duty, from England.

Kelly, —, Engineer, on medical certificate, from Roorkee.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 7.

Hunt, Captain, 108th Regiment, to join, to Belgaum.

Sandwith, Lieutenant Colonel, 8th Regiment N. L. I., on duty, to Ahmedabad.

Fellowes, Captain, 8th Regiment N. L. I., on duty, to Ahmedabad.

Lloyd, Captain, 8th Regiment N. L. I., on duty, to Ahmedabad.

McGrath, Assistant Surgeon, 8th Regiment N. L. I., on duty, to Ahmedabad.

McRae, Lieutenant, 8th Regiment N. L. I., on duty, to Ahmedabad.

Bell, Colonel, R. E., on duty, to Poona.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—7TH MAY.

Port.	Cotton.	Seed.
To London	£3 10s. 0d.	£2 15s. 0d.
" Liverpool	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.	£1 5s. 0d.
By Overland Route ..	.....	£8 0s. 0d. to £8 10
To China	Rs. 6 to 8 per bale.	....
" Mauritius	Rs. 1½ per bag.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
May 7	H. M.'s Jumna (s.	Pickard	Suez, April 19.
	Phœnix	Ingrave.....	Annesley Bay, Mar. 30
	Summer Cloud ..	Watson.....	London, Dec. 19.,
	Benares	Moyes	Liverpool, Dec. 30.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
May 6	H. M.'s Amherst (s.	Ward	Kurrachee.
	Ennemides	Poe	Liverpool.
	Leonidas	Thomson	Tuticorin.
	Asia	Morrison	Singapore.
	Bengal (s).....	King	Vingoria.

The ship *Annie Fleming*, to Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MAY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS:—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA
May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS:
Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.—Superior accommodation is offered for two Gentlemen, with a quiet Family. Terms moderate. "H.," *Gazette* Office.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).—SHARE CERTIFICATES can now be had, in EXCHANGE for TEMPORARY RECEIPTS, on application at the Bank.

W. FRASER, Deputy Secretary.

Bombay, 6th May 1868.

PHOTOGRAPHS.—Panoramic views of Elphinstone Circle, Elphinstone Land and Press Company's property, Bird's-eye Views of Bombay, Reversing Station Bhore Ghaut, Khandalla, Caves of Karlee and Elephanta, &c. &c.

Studio open daily for Portraits from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

SYKES AND DWYER.

9, Hummum Street, Fort.

RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY'S ESTATE.—A SECOND DIVIDEND, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT., on admitted Claims, is now payable to all Creditors whose accounts have been finally adjusted.

G. M. STEWART, ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, JAMES RANKEN, } Trustees of the Estate of Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, under Act XXVIII. of 1865.

Elphinstone Circle, 8th May 1868.

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.—WANTED, eighty tons of good CLEAN TALLOW, deliverable at the Company's Stores, Byculla, at the rate of iron 6 to 8 tons monthly. First delivery to take place during the first week in June next.

Sealed Tenders, with samples, will be received at the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon on the 28th of May, current.

The Stores Office, Byculla.

PATENT PORTABLE COPYING PRESS.—This Copying Press occupies but little space beyond that of the usual Copying Book, and is therefore very advantageous.

Note Size, with Copying Book complete ...	Rs 16
Quarto Size Do. Do.	" 20
Foolscap Size Do. Do.	" 25

SOUNDY & Co. Rampart Row, Bombay.

OAK BHANGY or PARCELS WEIGHING MACHINES, for weighing from 10 up to EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY TOLAHS.

SOLID BRASS MACHINES & WEIGHTS COMPLETE, ON A WALNUT-WOOD STAND.

Where accuracy in weighing any kinds of Goods, Dak Bhangy parcels, or order packages is necessary, these new Machines are invaluable, as the movement is so perfectly correct that a single grain will turn the balance, even in 850 Tolahs.

Cash Price—Rs. 80.

SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

PORTABLE BRONZE TENT LAMP.—The most useful Lamp of the kind ever manufactured.

The Solar Lamp is made to be equally useful as a Table or Hanging Lamp, and packs complete in a Japanned Metal case, measuring only 11 by 7 by 6¼ inches, containing:—

The Solar Lamp.
Pedestal to form Table Lamp.
Ring and Chairs to form hanging Lamp.
Ground Glass Globe.
2 Glass Chimneys.
Oil Can, with screw Top.
Punkah Protector.
Lamp Scissors.
Hook for Tent Pole, to hang Lamp upon.
Leather to clean the Glasses.
Half a Gross of Wicks.
Stick for Trimming Lamp.

The Box is divided into separate compartments to hold the various parts, and has two handles, a clasp for padlock, and a leather strap.

Price complete as above with Bronze Lamp, Rs. 35.

SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1665 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of DOLUTSURUND HOOKUMCHUND, an Insolvent.

Upon hearing MR. RIMINGTON, Attorney for the Trustees of the Estate of Dolutchund Hookumchund, I do order that all persons having Claims upon the said Estate to send in Statements of such Claims, in writing, to the Trustees, at their Office, at Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s in Rampart Row, within the Fort, Bombay, on or before the First day of June next, after which date the Trustees will be at liberty to declare a Dividend on the Claims which shall then have been admitted without regard to any Claims of which no Notice shall then have been received by them.—Dated this 1st day of May 1868.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY, Attorneys for the Trustees.

HEERALALL & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On TUESDAY, the 12th day of May, 1868, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, by order of CANJEE DHURSEY, and on account and risk of GHACHEE RUSOOL MITHA, MOHAMED MITHA, and FATMABAI, widow of late Ghachee Mitha,—all that piece and parcel of Government Land or Ground, together with messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, or being on the Erskine Road, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 3, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 896; and bounded as follows:—on the east by by the property of Soonabai, widow of late Framjee Bomanjee Wadia, on the west by the property of Jooma Adgoola, on the north by the Sweepers' passage, and the south by the Erskine Road. For further particulars apply to Messrs. HEERALALL & Co., at their Office, No. 6 Rampart Row.

PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).—an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company, held at the Registered Office of the Company, 6 Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on FRIDAY the 1st day of May at 3 o'clock P.M., the following Resolutions were passed, viz:—

1st.—That in the opinion of this Meeting the Directors of the Company were not justified in bringing the suit against Mr. Schiller and his Firm without previously obtaining the sanction of the Shareholders.

2nd.—That the present Directors of the Company, having forfeited the confidence of the Shareholders, be removed from their office.

3rd.—That Mr. F. G. Eldridge be elected a Director of the Company.

4th.—That Mr. F. Woodhouse be elected a Director of the Company.

5th.—That Mr. Seth A. Apcar be elected a Director of the Company.

6th.—That Mr. O. Von. Ernsthausen be elected a Director of the Company.

7th.—That Mr. Manockjee Rustomjee be elected a Director of the Company.

8th.—That in the opinion of this Meeting it is desirable the subject matter of the pending suit be referred to arbitration, and the Directors be, and they are hereby, authorised to submit such matters to arbitration in any manner they may think proper.

FREDERICK SCHILLER, Chairman.

CHINA-GRASS CULTIVATION.—FOR SALE, the Estate at Kangra known as "THE RAM BAGH." It comprises 25 acres of Land, freehold; a small Residence, capable of extensive enlargement; very superior Slate roofed Out Offices; and a Workshop 100' by 18'; also a Pucca Tank 53' by 42' by 6½', well stocked with Fish.

There are on the Land at present 115 large Mangoe, about 200 other Fruits trees (Guava, Plum, Loquat, Peach, Lemon, Plantain, etc.), 2,0 0 Mulberry trees of the China and Philippine varieties, a number of young plants of Chinese Tallow tree, Australian Gum, Toon, etc., and upwards of

5 LAKHS OF CHINA-GRASS PLANTS.

In respect of the value of the Fibre from this Plant much has been published during the past year. In quality it ranks second to Silk only, as a substitute for which it is now being used in England and France in the manufacture of Damasks and other valuable goods. These Plants would amply suffice to stock 100 acres this year; and they can be propagated easily and rapidly.

The Land is irrigated from the Banetra River, which is one of the boundaries of the Estate, and from which water power to drive Machinery is available at all seasons up to fully 200-horse. A Mill-race for a wheel 18' diameter by 4' breadth has been constructed.

A large sized Fibre-cleaning Machine, Sandford and Mallory's patent, is on the spot, and a stock of useful Tools and appliances.

The Property is offered for sale in consequence of the Proprietor not possessing means to erect the necessary Buildings and Machinery for utilizing the cultivation he has established. This, the purchase of additional Land, and working expenditure, it is calculated would employ a Capital of Rs. 1,50,000—one and half lakh,—and give a return of fully 20 per cent. after completion of the works.

To any gentleman or gentlemen desirous of embarking in a really sound enterprise this will be found a most advantageous opening. The China-grass fibre is more valuable than Cotton; and thrice the quantity (in weight) can be obtained from a similar extent of Land. Moreover the plant is perennial, requires but little attention after planting, and removal only when it has outgrown the space allowed it—about every four years. But Machinery is indispensable to the proper preparation and packing of the Fibre; this the present owner cannot supply, and hence the property is tendered for sale.

Irrespective of the advantages of the Estate for manufacturing purposes of any kind, it is a most eligible position for a large Establishment; heat or cold never being excessive; and its healthiness has been tested by a five years' residence.

The following extract of a letter from the Secretary to Government, Punjaub, is, *by permission*, madet public:—

"I am directed.....to state that the Lieutenan Governor has read these papers with much interest; and that although the Government is not prepared itself to carry on the undertaking, His Honor will be prepared to give all reasonable support to any parties that may come forward who appear likely to carry it through."

If the property be purchased as a whole, including Stock and Block of every description, then,

PRICE Rs. 30,000.

If purchased in view to the formation of a Lim-Lia Company for the growth, preparation, and export (also manufacture for local sale or use) of the various excellent Fibres that can be produced in the District—including China-grass, Flax, Hemp, Sunn, Agave, Plaintain, &c.—the seller will take part payment in shares.

The Estate can be inspected at any hour. Applications are requested to be addressed to the undersigned, who will be happy to furnish any information on the subject that may be desired.

N.B.—By prompt action the plant now growing can be fully utilized this year, and would more than repay the year's working expenses in extending the cultivation.

JAMES MONTGOMERY.

The Ram Bagh, Kangra, May, 1868.

POSTAL NOTICES.

For Poona the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Poona the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency 12 NOON; after packet letters, 1 P.M.

For Poona on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Stations on the Railway line as far as Poona 8 A.M.

For Post on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, *i. e.* for Post Offices on the Railway Line, Guzerat, Scinde, Kattawar, and Kutch 7 A.M.; after Packet letters 8 A.M.

Registered Letters and Banghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M and from noon 2 to 5 P.M.

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overand Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the departure of the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for *fully prepaid* letters upon which the after-time fee is affixed, to within 15 minutes of the departure of the Mail Vans notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1868.

THE Bishop of Madras not long ago addressed a letter to the Governor of the sister Presidency in Council, recommending certain changes in the rules for the encouragement of the study of native languages by chaplains. Bishop Gell represented that the disparity between the reward, or as it is more properly called "Moonshee allowance," offered for the mastery of one language, and that which is held out for the acquirement of two or more, Rs. 1,000, is unsuitable on the following grounds:—Firstly, because the smaller amount is found to be insufficient for the purpose for which he appears to think it was intended, namely; to be an *inducement* to chaplains to qualify in one language; and secondly, because the larger prize of Rs. 1,000 is calculated to be *too much* so, to the attainment of two or more vernaculars, for which, he argues, chaplains have not sufficient leisure without prejudice to the performance of their proper duties. He, therefore, advises that the reward for one language be increased, and that that given for a second one be made smaller and merely supplementary. By a somewhat curious contradiction, however, the reverend prelate adds that the present maximum reward has not been found so far successful in inducing chaplains to qualify themselves to pass an examination in two languages, as is shown by the fact of its having been carried off up to this time by only one chaplain in his diocese, the Rev. Mr. Pope, *he* having been acquainted with one of the languages, Tamil, before he became a chaplain, and with something of the other, Hindoostani.

Shall we confess it, that the first thought created in our mind by reading His Lordship's letter and the proceedings of Government thereon, was one of surprise that any such incentive as a paltry pecuniary reward should be thus publicly acknowledged as called for in the case at all? In the secular branches of the Civil Service such, though much more liberal, rewards are found desirable to prompt the budding Civilian to action in his days of griffinhood, and at a time when being but lately from school he may without much reprobation be expected to be accessible to a mode of treatment suited to his years. The latter, too, is not supposed to be actuated by the motives and aspirations which are commonly understood to be necessary qualifications of the Christian minister. Is it antique or over-sanguine to expect that chaplains, in common with other members of a sacred profession, should be possessed of higher incentives thoroughly to qualify themselves for their work than those which it is found necessary to hold out to mere boys when entering upon other walks of life? We say "mere boys," not out of any want of respect for "'the Wallah' of the period," but simply on the assumption that it is only boys, or extremely vapid, or at least lethargic men, who would require a special reward to induce them to acquire a knowledge, without which they must be aware they could not reasonably hope to rise to any eminence in the profession they have chosen. This question is certainly, however, more easy of disposal in regard to chaplains in this country than it is at home, where the unhappy curate and his family in many cases starve and sicken on sixty or a hundred pounds a year. That such should be the case is universally acknowledged and condemned as a blot on our Church system. But, we are glad to say, the Indian chaplain is differently situated; he is placed in comfort, if not in affluence; he is ensured a pension at the expiration of his term; he has also his expenses home and back, and his furlough pay, should the exigencies of his health require in the meantime; all of which is perfectly just and right. But, such being the case, we think the chaplain may reasonably be expected to lay himself out for doing his work for the work's sake. That he can fulfil the bare letter of his undertaking with Government in performing the Baptism, Marriage, and Funeral Services of the station to which he is for the time being appointed, and by holding the weekly Church services without a knowledge of the native languages, is no doubt true; but that he can conscientiously discharge his duty in a higher sense without such knowledge in a country populated with those he himself calls "heathen," we doubt. If this view of the case be a correct one, then it follows that the simple fact of Government rewards being found necessary to "encourage" the study of native languages by chaplains, is little less than a scandal to themselves and to the Church they represent. And what shall we say when we find it officially acknowledged that even this "encouragement" is of no avail? What the "Moonshee allowance" was originally intended for is palpable; and in every case where it can be shown that the cost of native tuition exceeds that amount, we should still advocate that cost being freely paid by Government, so as to place within the reach of every chaplain, without a possibility of evasion or excuse, the means of acquiring the desired knowledge; but we feel sure it never could have been contemplated in the first instance that these amounts should be looked upon in the light of prizes or rewards to the clerical student; and we confess we are considerably surprised that both the Bishop and Governor of Madras should have come to so regard them.

While informing us that from the time, five years and a half ago, the reward of Rs. 1,000 was first offered, it has only been obtained by the single chaplain named above. Bishop Gell has omitted to state how many have earned the "Moonshee allowance" of Rs. 180. Let us hope the number has been considerable, otherwise the chaplains of his diocese can hardly be looked upon as a very energetic or zealous set of gentlemen. We believe some chaplains even consider it *derogatory* to display a knowledge of the native tongues, while others regard their duty as amply fulfilled by attendance to the spiritual requirements of the Europeans and Eurasians of their station.

It might be interesting to learn how chaplains at small up-country stations consider it profitable to spend their leisure hours. Some of them, we are aware, employ themselves with great gusto in quarreling with their flocks on points of Ritualistic etiquette; while others find amusement in devising new and striking forms of worship in their Churches, such as making their congregation sing the Psalms and Hymns kneeling, and so on. Might not the time so spent be better improved in the study of a language in which they might communicate with the aforesaid "heathens" around them?

It is somewhat suggestive that chaplains as "members of the Civil Service," commonly consider themselves socially on a level from which they are qualified to look down with something approaching to pity (we dare not say contempt) on the worse-paid but harder working, and, if we may judge from results, more faithful missionary, whereas it certainly would be more creditable to them were they to look upon themselves as also missionaries and fellow-workers *ex-officio*. We shall watch with interest to see whether Sir John Lawrence and his Council, to whom the proposal of the Bishop of Madras has been referred, regard the matter under discussion from this point of view.

As showing perhaps that these unfortunate Indian chaplains consider themselves overworked as it is, without having to go in for "learning the languages, proselytizing, and that sort of thing," we learn from the *Indian Church Gazette* that the Bishop of Calcutta has forwarded to Government a petition with 108 clerical signatures, and supported by the Archdeacons of Madras, Calcutta and Bombay, praying that the period of 15 years' service may be returned to, from that of 17, which are at present required.

THE MUNICIPAL BRICK FACTORY AT PANWELL.

We do not know whether it ever occurred to any of the more thoughtful members of the Bench of Justices that if the gigantic drainage scheme which has been for so many years under discussion ever reached the stage of being carried out, the number of bricks required for constructing the sewers would be so enormous that the works would run the serious risk of breaking down under the action and monopoly of speculative brick importers, unless the Municipality should take measures of timely self-defence by manufacturing bricks departmentally and making itself independent of any fluctuation save the rise and fall in the price of coal and the small variations in the price of labour. Nevertheless it was certain that if the Municipality did not set up a brick factory somewhere on an extensive scale, the drainage would either never be executed at all or executed at a cost, as regards bricks, several times more than there was any need for. Fortunately the defunct Brick and Tile Company had landed in Bombay but never unpacked its machinery for which it had paid Rs. 52,000, and Mr. Crawford who allows no opportunity to escape of doing any bold stroke that will promote the interests of the Municipality sounded the liquidators of the Company, and discovered that the machinery might be purchased for Rs 21,000. The Company in its nascent days contemplated the purchase of an area of land in the neighbourhood of Panwell, where the clayey soil was peculiarly favourable for the manufacture of bricks, and the price which they were prepared, if they had not definitely arranged, to give was Rs. 800 per acre. The next step was to sound the ryots, the enviable holders of almost the only land in the neighbourhood of Bombay out of which good bricks can be profitably made, and accordingly Mr. Crawford, who was rusticating at Matheran or Poona at the time mounted his horse at midnight, rode to Panwell, had the ryots brought before him, and the punchayet assembled, and the whole land he wanted bought and formally transferred to the Municipality before nightfall at an average of Rs. 300 per acre. The property of the Municipality at Panwell is about 43 acres, and the machinery of the old Brick and Tile Company, which has also found its way into the list of the Municipality's assets, at the advantageous price abovenamed is now in working order, and turning out bricks at the rate of 15,000 a day. It is able to turn out 30,000, and we believe that before many weeks are over it will be manufacturing at that rate. Adding to the 15,000 which it is turning out at present, somewhere about 18,000 or 20,000 bricks which are daily made by hand we find that the Municipality is manufacturing nearly 50,000 bricks a day, representing a weight daily of about 156 tons. As the earth for which this large outturn is made is of an extremely fine quality, containing no stones or boulders, it does not require to be passed through the bruising rollers. It is merely poured out of the basket into a stationary iron cylinder and instantly appears on a revolving table below, moulded into bricks, which are then carried away on the heads of women into the drying room, where they lie for a week, after which they are burned and made ready for use. The bed of earth is about 14 or 16 feet in depth and is fine fluvial deposit from the floods of the adjoining river whose old Mahratta bund has been utilized for the machinery and the other purposes of manufacture. The whole machinery is enclosed in a substantial building and the total cost of the factory and land is under a lac of rupees, which will very soon be wiped off by the very great saving which the erection of the works will effect to the Municipality. During the mania, bricks were selling at Rs. 60 per thousand and could scarcely be got at that; since then the Municipality has paid Rs.35 per thousand, and it seems to have been reckoned a favour to sell them at that price. The Municipality can manufacture and have them landed in Bombay at Rs. 20 per thousand, and if the Commissioner was taking in hand the transport of them from the works to the city he could land them in Bombay at even less than that. A line of rails from the works to the Panwell Bunder would knock off that portion of the line of native transport; and steam barges would probably reduce still farther the Rs. 3-12 which it costs to convey a thousand bricks from the factory to Bombay. Taking the average price of bricks at Rs. 35 per thousand (and it would be less than the average whenever the municipal demand would have risen with the progress of the drainage works) and the saving to the Municipality is not less than Rs. 18,000 per month. We believe it is a fact that the cost of the London drainage works was increased one-third by the rise in the price of bricks caused by the great demand, and that was a significant hint to the executive officers of the Municipality of Bombay minus the interest on the capital sunk.

The works would well repay a visit—as we can speak from our experience of yesterday—and the convenient steamers of the Coast and River Company, and the beautiful scenery of the harbour make the trip particularly enjoyable.

We had an opportunity also, after returning from Panwell, of witnessing the new steam roller at work on Bores Bunder. The diameter of the roller is about eight feet, and the machine is large and ponderous, but it is easily manageable and capable of turning a corner as one of the celebrities of the poet Burns when he had something else in his head than the making of a road. There cannot be any doubt about the roller being an eminent success.

THE Governor General in Council has ruled that when a public officer temporarily absent from head-quarters on duty is provided with a free passage by sea under the orders of the 23rd July 1866, he shall be permitted to draw half of any daily allowance he may have been entitled to, had he been travelling on duty by land for the period for which he is required to pay table-money.

THE following letter from the Government of India to the Government of Bombay is published in the official "Gazette":—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 501, dated 13th instant, regarding refund of the Imperial License Tax on account of payments for Municipal Licenses. In reply, I am to state that there can be no difficulty in calculating what proportion of the Municipal Taxes paid for the calendar years 1867 and 1868 is chargeable to the period over which the Imperial Tax extends. That period comprises eight months of 1867 and four months of 1868. A person who has paid the full Municipal Tax for each year, would properly be allowed a refund of two-thirds of that Tax for 1867, and one-third of the Tax for 1868. In no case can a refund of the entire Municipal Tax for both years be allowed.

THE "Gazette of India:"—With reference to Government General Order No. 255, dated 13th March 1866, it is hereby notified that, on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned Officer, with effect from the 31st December 1867, in room of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, A. H. Leith, Bombay Medical Department, who retired from the service:—Major General Charles William Tremenheere, C. B., Royal (Bombay) Engineers. Present at the capture of Awah, seige and assault of Kota, engagements with the Gwalior fugitives between Sunganeer and Bheelwarra, and at Kotharia. 2nd Lieutenant, 11th December 1829; Lieutenant, 17th April 1834; Captain, Brevet, 11th December 1844; Captain, 15th April 1848; Major, Brevet, 28th November 1854; Major, 13th September 1855; Lieutenant Colonel, 27th August 1858; Colonel, 18th February 1861; Major General, 1st March 1867, Was Chief Engineer in Sind from 12th May 1862 to October 1866. Has been Chief Engineer, Presidency, from 19th November 1866.

THE same:—The following Resolution is published for general information:—

Read Circular, dated 18th June 1864, No. 941, issued from the Home Department, calling attention to the Rules of the Electric Telegraph Department applicable to service messages.

RESOLUTIONS.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council observes that these Rules are very far from being strictly observed; and as some time has elapsed since they were first promulgated, it appears necessary to call the attention of all Government servants, Civil and Military, to their existence. His Excellency in Council accordingly resolves that the Circular cited above be re-published in the "Gazette of India," and that copies be sent to all Departments, Governments, and Administrations, with a request that the orders may be extensively circulated among all Government Officers; and that it may be intimated to all concerned that all messages regarding leave, pay, promotion, or appointment, or other matters of a private character, must be paid for by the person sending them, unless it is perfectly clear that the interests of the public service will be injuriously affected, unless the particular message in question be sent by Telegraph. The Military Department will also be asked to furnish copies to the Commanders-in-Chief in the three Presidencies for communication to the Commanding Officers.

THE *Sindian*—Our Sukkur Correspondent states that the Indus has risen considerably in consequence of heavy rains in the Punjaub. A private letter informs us that grave apprehensions of a serious flood are entertained in Upper Sind. The depth of water at the mouth of the Bigaree guages ten feet, which is half as much as what in previous years it has been at this season.

THE *Pioneer*:—We learn with pleasure that the Rev. Fr. Paul, o. c., Roman Catholic Military Chaplain of Allahabad, has been elected Bishop, and appointed to the Vicariate of Patna, vacant by the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Hartmann.

THE same:—Colonel Thuillier, Surveyor General, has received orders to proceed to England at once, with the view of trying to assimilate the system obtaining in his office to that of the same department in England. He will be absent for six months, drawing Indian pay and allowances. Colonel Walker will officiate for Colonel Thuillier.

THE same:—We hear that a robbery was lately perpetrated on our sacro sanct Government House itself. The rogues achieved a spoil of some Rs. 600, which they still enjoy. Everybody quotes and abuses Rochefoucauld's saying—"that there is something not altogether unpleasing to us in the misfortunes of even our best friends." A tender Government is surely the best of friends. Yet the strongest expression of commiseration we have heard was:—"Oh, if it had only been the Inspecto"-General of Police!!"

THE same:—Mr. Roberts, the Resident at Hyderabad, has been seriously ill. Though the climate of the Deccan, particularly of Hyderabad, has always been well spoken of, newcomers from the north are supposed by some to be peculiarly liable to dysentery. The rapid journey from Lahore, sudden change of climate, followed by the social and ceremonial fatigues a new Resident must perforce endure, may well have contributed to Mr. Robert's present illness. We rejoice to add that he is now progressing favourably.

THE same:—A most determined execution of Lynch law has just occurred in this district. A Pasee of Shahpore was seized in the neighbouring village of Pusdeora in the act (as the people of the latter village say) of committing theft He was beaten, knoc

Mr D. B. Crawford acted as 3rd Class Deputy Collector Shikarpoor, from 10th December 1867 to 26th January 1868.

The appointment of Lieutenant R. I. Crawford as 3rd Class Deputy Collector in Shikarpoor, notified under date the 27th January 1868, is to have effect from 17th July 1867.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Honourable M. J. M. Shaw Stewart, appointed to act as Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments, and Chief Secretary to Government with charge of the Separate Department, has, on the 30th April, assumed charge of these offices.

Mr. F. S. S. Wyllie officiated as Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments from the 26th March to 29th April 1868.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Rattonjee Hormusjee is promoted from the 2nd to the 1st Class, with effect from the 30th April.

Sub-Assistant Surgeons Nusserwanje Dhunjeebhoy and Abdool Kurreem Lookmanjee are promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd Class, with effect from the 18th instant.

In the Government Notification, dated the 2nd ultimo, regarding the exchange between Drs. Hunter and Sylvester of the chairs which they hold in the Grant Medical College, for "Surgeon to the Ophthalmic Hospital and Dispensary for Diseases of the Eye" *read* "Ophthalmic Surgeon."

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee a Collector under Act IX. of 1863, for taxing Professions and Trades, in the Town and Island of Bombay.

The Collector of Bombay is invested with the powers of a Commissioner under the aforesaid Act for the Town and Island of Bombay.

Mr E. Gay, Officiating Deputy Accountant General, is appointed to act as Government Auditor and Inspector of the Accounts of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited).

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Referring to Notification dated 27th April 1868, published at page 372 of the *Government Gazette for* "Captain Merriman, R. E., to be confirmed in his appointment as Superintending Engineer in Sind," read "Captain Merriman, R.E., to be confirmed in his appointment as Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind."

Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Trevor, R. E., received charge of the Offices of Consulting Engineer to Government for Railways and Reclamations from Colonel A. DeLisle, R.E., on the afternoon of the 30th April 1861.

The undermentioned Civil Engineers, recently appointed to the Public Works Department by Her Majesty's secretary of State for India, are appointed to the Irrigation Branch, as Executive Engineers, in addition to the existing scale of Establishment :—

Mr. Mallett, Mr. Mayne, Mr. Palles, Mr. Whiting, Mr. Ferguson, Mr Mullett is appointed on special duty under Mr Jones in Gujerat, Mr Mayne is appointed on special duty under the Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Sattara Mr. Palles is appointed on special duty under the Executive Engineer for irrigation, Khandeish. Mr. Whiting is appointed on special duty under the Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Sholapoor, and Mr. Ferguson is appointed on special duty under the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel DeLisle, R. E., having resigned the appointment of Consulting Engineer for Railways which he has so ably filled for the last three years, proprietory to his final retirement, His Excellency in Council cannot but express his regret at losing the services of an Officer whose ability and zeal have for so long been of the greatest value to the Government.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Major T. Waddington assumed charge of the office of Director of Public Instruction of the 25th ultimo.

Mr. Shripat Balaji Thakur, B.A. assumed charge of the office of Deputy Educational Inspector, Marathi Schools, Bombay, on the 20th ultimo.

Mr William Draper, Assistant Educational Inspector, Central Division, availed himself of the privilege leave of absence for three months, granted to him under the Government Notification dated the 19th ultimo, from the 17th idem.

EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS.

(*Friend of India.*)

AMONGST other measures which naturally belong to the consolidation of the British empire, and the conduct of its political relations with the native States within its frontier, may be mentioned the arrangements for the mutual surrender of criminals. This question is by no means so simple, as may at first sight be imagined. It is easy enough to demand and obtain from native States the surrender of criminals who have been charged with grave offences committed in British territory, and who have taken refuge in Foreign territory; but even in that case when the criminal is the subject of the State in which he has taken refuse, some procedure seems necessary in the substantive, and so-called sovereign States, to satisfy the native Government that the British authorities have some *prima facie* evidence of the offender's guilt before surrendering him up to trial by British Courts. In the case, however, of similar demands being made by a Foreign State upon the British Government, for the surrender of offenders who have committed crimes within its own territory, and then escaped to British territory, serious difficulties are likely to arise. If the offender be a subject of the State demanding his surrender, and if the State can furnish *prima facie* evidence of his guilt, the surrender might be made; but if the offender be a British subject, it seems difficult to understand how the British Government, as the paramount power, can be expected to deliver up its own subjects to be tried in a Foreign Court, especially when the state of judicial administration in native States is taken into consideration.

In order, however, to keep the question within necessary limits, it may be as well to consider what is Foreign territory. The country of hill tribes, frontier tribes, petty Chiefs like those of Bundelkund, and other minor States, is sometimes called Foreign territory, although in close political subordination to local British officers. From such tribes and such States, the British Government as the paramount power is undoubtedly in a position to demand the surrender of offenders of every description, whether civil or criminal. The term Foreign territory should, therefore, only be applied to large substantive States like the Nizam of Hyderabad, Scindia and Holkar, the Rajpoot States of Oodeypore, Jeypore and Jodhpore, and the Guicowar of Baroda; although even in their case, inasmuch as they have surrendered their international life to the paramount power they cannot claim the same rights as would appertain to a Foreign State, properly so called in the European system.

According to the old practice which still prevails, certain broad principles were laid down as regards the mutual surrender of criminals, which are still in practice although modified by local circumstances. It was ruled in days gone by that as regards all minor offences, and all civil offences, the right of asylum should be rigidly maintained; as regards, however, heinous offenders, it was ruled that subjects of a native State who had committed the offence within the native territory, and then fled into British territory, might be surrendered; and in like manner that British subjects who had committed offences in British territory, and then fled into native territory, should be given up. But upon one point reciprocity was refused. If the offence was committed in British territory, the offender whether a Foreign or a British subject was to be tried in a British Court; and even in the case of crime committed within Foreign territory, if the offender was a British subject, he was to be tried in a British Court, and not to be surrendered to the State in which the crime had been committed.

So long as these simple rules were carried out they worked well, and no cause of complaint seems to have arisen. But owing to the zealous proceedings of British authorities for the arrest and punishment of offenders, and their natural reluctance to surrender criminals for trial in native Courts, these rules have been in many cases departed from. Petty offenders have been demanded from native States, and have been surrendered to the British authorities; whilst the surrender of native offenders who have been guilty of grave crimes in Foreign territory has been occasionally refused.

The efforts of the legislature in reducing the old principles into a strictly defined prosedure have not eitherto proved very successful. Fortunately, they have been but little known and at any rate have been practically ignored. According to Act VII. of 1854 the following procedure is necessary before a native State can procure the surrender of one of its own subjects, who has committed a heinous offence within its own territory, and then escaped from justice into British territory. In the first place the native State must make the requisition for the surrender; the British Government must then take the subject into consideration and decide whether or not the British local Magistrate shall make a preliminary enquiry; if the Government decides in the affirmative then the Magistrate makes the enquiry. But even, then, if the British Magistrate obtains *prima facie* evidence of the criminal, he cannot be surrendered. The evidence of his guilt must be referred to Government, who will then pass final orders as to whether he is to be surrendered or otherwise.

Such is the present state of the question upon which we may have something to say at a future day. At present we have simply to express our hope that if it be taken up by the legislature, most of this cumbrous procedure may be swept away, and larger powers of discretion be awarded to the local Magistrates and political officers, who will be best able to treat each case of surrender on its own merits as occasions arise.

PORT CANNING COMPANY.—MEETING IN CALCUTTA.

A general meeting of shareholders of the Port Canning Land, Dock, Investment and Reclamation Company, was held on Friday afternoon the 1st May at the registered office of the Company, No. 6, Bankshall.

There was a very large attendance of shareholders, the room being quite full at 3 o'clock, the time appointed for the commencement of the meeting, Baboo Bolan Chunder Roy moved, and another native shareholder seconded that Mr. D. Browne be elected chairman.

It was also duly proposed and seconded that Mr. F. Schiller take the chair. Mr. D. Browne put it to the vote.

Mr. Schiller—Did you call this meeting, Mr. Browne?

Mr. Browne—Did you call the meeting?

Mr. Schiller—If you have come here to kick up a row, Mr. Browne, I have only to say that the meeting will not be held here.

Mr. Browne—Oh! yes, I dare say—well, why don't you go elsewhere?

Mr. Schiller—Don't kick up a row, Mr. Browne (uproar.)

Mr. Browne—I thought this was a meeting of gentlemen, but I find I am mistaken. (confusion.) This is a public meeting, and we are all on an equality here—(hear, hear)—no one has any prerogative over another. (Cheers, laughter.)

A Shareholder—I shall leave if Mr. Browne takes the chair.

Mr. Browne—I can't help that. I am here to represent my particular clique (laughter) as well as others are.

Mr. Schiller—Yes, we know that, (confusion).

Mr. Browne here made a remark which was lost in the uproar, and concluded by saying that the heads of the Company were not present.

A Shareholder—Who are the heads of the Company?

Mr. Browne—the present Directors and Mr. Swinhoe, who has been declared to be the *de facto* Chairman of the Company. (Cries of no, yes, &c. and considerable confusion.) Mr. Schiller is no one in the company.

Mr. Schiller—We will see about that.

Mr. Browne—Yes, I think there will be a scene. (Uproar and laughter.)

Mr. Schiller—The question as to who is to be the Chairman ought to be decided now.

Mr. Browne—I don't recognize you as Chairman, Mr. Schiller. I have as much right to talk and spout against you as you have against me. (Cheers).

Mr. Schiller—I look upon you, Mr. Browne, as one of the men who will one day be the making of Canning, and I did not think that you would do such an injustice as to endeavour to—(Confusion.)

Mr. Browne—I am a man of honest principles, and the son of a gentleman.

Mr. Schiller—I am very sorry to see you take up the position you are now doing.

Mr. Browne—Why dont you go into Court and clear yourself there? (Uproar.)

Mr. Schiller—I am perfectly willing to do so, Mr. Browne.

Mr. Browne—Then why don't you do so at once. (Continued uproar and yelling).

M. Schiller—There is no use in carrying on this kind of argument any longer. The point for the meeting to decide is who is to be the chairman of the meeting—Mr. Browne or myself, and the question had better be put to the meeting at once.

A shareholder—Before we take the vote, let Browne be turned out. I will take upon myself the duty of showing him out. (Laughter and uproar)

Mr. Browne—Not individually, Sir. (Renewed laughter).

Mr. O. Von Ernsthausen.—This meeting was called by a number of shareholders of whom Mr. Browne was not one; and I think that those persons who called the meeting together have a right to propose the Chairman.

Mr. DePenning—Every shareholder has a right to propose who he likes.

Mr. Browne—My khansamah has a right to do so if he holds a share. Right's right, Sir, and wrong is no man's right. I see many people here who have no right to be present. I see many persons here who have no shares, and consequently no right to be in propinquity of the meeting (laughter). I see this is a cooked meeting. (Continued uproar.) This is not justice; this is not courting the fullest possible enquiry—

A Shareholder—Dry up.

Mr. Browne—Why should I dry up?—I say there are many persons here who are not shareholders, and who have no right to be present.

Mr. Schiller—They will not be allowed to vote.

Mr. Browne—You should call upon them to retire from the room.

Mr. Schiller—I quite agree with Mr. Browne that no one should be here who is not a shareholder, but the question now is who is to be the Chairman of the Meeting.

Mr. Browne—All those shareholders who are inimical to Mr. Schiller had to sign a book before coming in.

Mr. Schiller—Every shareholder attending the meeting signed the book.

Mr. Browne—I repeat that not half the people present here are shareholders, and Mr. Eldridge, who was put forward to be a Director, has not a single share in the Company. Mr. Woodhouse, another of of the would be Directors, had 19. Mr. Seth Apcar had none. Mr. Ernsthausen one, and the other gentleman four (laughter).

A Shareholder—How many shares have you got?

Mr. Brown—As many as I can throw over the moon. If everybody was as interested in the Company as I am, Port Canning would be worth something.

Mr. Ernsthausen—I appeal to your good sense, Mr. Browne, which I believe is more than you have got, to allow the shareholders to carry on the meeting, and not be bullied by a man like you. Will you allow me to appeal to your good sense to allow the meeting go on?

Mr. Browne—Yes.

Mr. Ernsthausen—Then I beg to propose that Mr. Schiller take the chair.

Mr. Browne—I don't admit Mr. Schiller to be the Chairman. (Disturbance.)

Mr. Ernsthausen—Let the question be put to the vote. (Great disturbance and uproar lasting for several minutes.)

Mr. Ernthausen—There are some people in the room who, I know, do not consider this a legal meeting, and they had better go away.

A Native Shareholder—We only own Mr. Swinhoe as our Chairman. (disorder.)

Mr. Smith asked how it was that this meeting was held on the Company's premises instead of in Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller and Co.'s offices where they could admit whom they liked. (Great disorder here prevailed for some time, and gave rise to cries of "turn him out" addressed to Mr. Smith.)

Mr. Smith—Turn me out if you can, I'll knock your————(continued laughter and uproar.) I have a right to be here. I have as much right to be here as Mr. Schiller has. (hisses and cheers.) Turn him out, indeed. Let me see who will turn me out (Great disorder here prevailed, in the midst of which two Police Constables entered the room, and made their way up to Mr. Smith who was evidently in a high state of excitement).

Mr. Brown—There is no occasion for the Police. Go to your seat, Mr. Smith, quietly.

Mr. Smith—I have as much right to be here as anybody. There are other people here who have no right to vote, and I have as good a right to be present as they have. I am here to see what is going on. I have lost Rs. 2,500 by the Company, and I have a right to see what is going on.

Mr. Browne—Mr. Smith don't interrupt the meeting, but go to your seat quietly, we don't want any scenes. (Laughter and great disorder.)

Mr. Smith (on taking his seat)—There, Mr. Chowkydars. (Roars of laughter).

Mr. Browne—I know Mr. Smith will sit down, and be as quiet as a bug in a rug. Let him remain, for he has as much right to be here as any of your own people, Mr. Schiller.

Baboo Bolan Chunder Roy again proposed Mr. Browne for Chairman, and Mr. Herbert Knowles as an amendment proposed Mr. Schiller.

A show of hands was then called for, and taken amid much uproar.

Baboo Bolan Chunder Roy—Why does Baboo Potit Pabun Sein hold up his hand? He is not a shareholder and cannot vote. (Cheers and groans.)

Baboo Potit Pabun Sein—I am a shareholder. (Uproar.)

The show of hands resulted in the election of Mr. Schiller as Chairman by a large majority. (Cries of Poll.)

Mr. F. Schiller—Now, gentlemen, although there may be a difference of opinion as to whether I am or am not the present Chairman of the Port Canning Company, that is not question for you, but for the Law Courts to decide. I deny that I have been shrinking from any enquiry in the Courts. I shall now read to you what I have to say regarding my conduct about which so much has been said. I am very glad of the opportunity this meeting has afforded me of meeting you, for this is the first opportunity I have had since I arrived of meeting the shareholders. I would have met them the very first day I arrived in Calcutta, and not have called that meeting in the Town Hall, if I had been fairly treated, but when I am, behind my back, called a felon, which I am not, gentlemen, (cheers.) I put it to you all, and I put it to you, Mr. Browne, as a man with a sense of justice, whether any one could sit down quietly under such a stigma. I have never had fair play, Gentlemen, (Cheers and groans) whatever the feeling of the natives may be, I am sure that every Englishman, and every person with a white face, will stand up for the principle that fair play should be accorded to every one. (Loud cheers.) It has been said Gentlemen, that I have been the father of Port Canning, and if I have done wrong, what I have done, was done not from intention but from a misconception. This, however, was a question to be decided by the Law Courts. Gentlemen, I am prepared now to do as much for Port Canning as ever I did before. I would die for it, and leave my bones here to carry it out successfully (loud cheers). The shareholders would have consulted their interests, and of course the interests of the Company fifty times better, if they had supported me instead of going against me. He would now read what he had to say, and he would do so in order that there might be no misapprehension on the part of the Press. Mr. Schiller then read the following speech, in the course of which he was frequently cheered:—I arrived here on the 22nd March, I addressed you and the public at a meeting in the Town Hall on the 24 of the same month, and I have ever since endeavoured to obtain a legally constituted meeting of the shareholders in this Company. Your Directors, after slandering me wholesale, after spreading the report that I would never return, have never yet met me face to face at a legally constituted meeting of the shareholders, and my being able to see you to-day, at what I believe will prove a legally constituted meeting of the Company, I do not owe to your Directors, but to the shareholders who by virtue of the powers vested in them under Clauses 46 to 50 of the Articles of Association, have convened this meeting. Gentlemen, I have been taunted with shirking the legal proceedings which your Directors, supported in the first instance by a very small section of the shareholders, have thought fit to institute against me and my firm. Gentlemen, I do nothing of the sort, but I must remind you how this has been done. The Advocate General advised your Directors to call a meeting of the shareholders and to lay my case before them. With great promptitude this meeting was called for the 30th January (it was not then considered necessary to give two months' notice although I, the accused man, was at the time absent from India). (hear, hear and cheers) I presume it was considered that if I chose to come out at all I might avail myself of Reuter's wire, and your Directors, instead of awaiting the result of that meeting, instituted legal proceedings against me and my firm just three days before the meeting took place, no doubt because they felt at the time that they would not be able to obtain the authority of the shareholders, although they had taken care, by their malicious advertisements, to throw out insinuations which, by persons not fully acquainted with the facts, could only be interpreted in one manner, namely, that my firm had taken hard cash or Company's paper out of the strong box of the Company, whilst in reality they obtained scrip due to me which, at the time when it was issued, was scarcely worth above par, and in taking this scrip, I saddled myself with a magnificent liability. Gentlemen, my answers to the plaint will appear in due course, but what I desire is, and what I have never got as yet, is "fair play" (applause). After what has occured, to offer me the use of the Company's rooms, as your Directors have done, is simply a farce, a mockery of justice. When it was a question of slandering an absent man, of assaulting his character, of charging him with what was tantamount to felony, no time was short enough; but when the man so slandered and assaulted placed himself face to face with his accusers, and demanded a hearing, demanded the convening of a legally constituted meeting of the shareholders, it was considered necessary and desirable to procrastinate, and to call such meeting for the 17th of July (cheers). Your Directors might, with equal fairness have called such meeting for a date four months hence, which would have given shareholders who stand on my side of the question an opportunity to develope their full voting powers in the same manner in which Mr. Swinhoe and his friends have done. Gentlemen, if Clause 47 has any meaning at all, and be it remembered that it is taken verbatim from the Act regulating Joint Stock Companies generally, it can only mean that the shareholders must be assembled within 21 days. This your Directors have not done under the able advice of the Advocate General, and it now remains to be seen whether his opinion or common sense will carry the day. However, whatever the decision of an honorable Court may be, this I know, that the meeting for the 17th July is not called in accordance with the clauses bearing upon the subject; for even allowing the curious perversion of the English language as rendered by the Advocate General, your Directors should have given notice within 12 days by Circular of the meeting which they have convened for the 17th of July and this, gentlemen, they have not done. I received a Circular antedated, bearing the post office mark of April 28th, which circular, no doubt, has been the result of further legal advice, but this only tends to confirm the legality of the present meeting. When I say that I do not shirk the action that has been brought against me, I speak the truth but what I wish to avoid is to see the Company ruined by Mr. Swinhoe and his co-adjutors. What I wish to see is an expression of opinion on the part of shareholders generally, as regards the proceedings of these disinterested individuals who are at present at the helm of your affairs. So far Mr. Swinhoe and his friends constitute a minority, which may or may not have power over the majority under our peculiar articles of association. At all events this is not yet proved. If I had as little interest in Port Canning as Mr. Swinhoe and your Directors, it would be immaterial to me whether the majority were gagged by the minority or not; but, considering that I do hold with my most intimate friends about one-third of the Company, I will not tamely allow Mr. Swinhoe to make a wreck of the concern for the purpose of re-couping himself, as he elegantly expressed himself, for his losses, without at least making an attempt to deprive the shark of his prey. My success in this respect will probably not debar those shareholders who feel pugnacious and who have such implicit confidence in the opinions expressed by the Advocate General from continuing on their own account the action which the Directors have instituted aginst me without ever having obtained the sanction of the shareholders, but I submit that the Directors have no right to employ the funds of the Company for this purpose as they have hitherto done, and the expenses incurred up to date on this account have been incurred on their own individual responsibility, and they are personally liable for the same. I still claim to be the Chairman of the Company. (cheers.) I have been illegally removed by a minute dated January 6th, by which Mr. Swinhoe was likewise appointed Chairman. I have afterwards when I had proved the illegality of his removal, been removed under clause 91, which gives certain powers to Directors for the removal of a co-Director. I say these powers were in my case null and void, in consequence of the legal proceedings that had been instituted against me, and by which my case has been prejudged without giving me a hearing, and I say that the only clause under which I can cease to be a Director and the Chairman of the Company is Clause 92, a clause which places the power of removing me in the hands of the shareholders. I have protested against these acts of your Directors, and I shall only consider that I have ceased to be a Director and the Chairman of the Company, when a Court of Law makes a declaration to this effect. If ever there was a case in the history of Joint-Stock Companies in which Directors have persistently attempted to set at defiance the proprietors—the shareholders—and to combine against their interest under cover of articles of association that were made for honest men, this is one. By these articles, the holder of 10 shares has 10 votes, whilst the holder of 1,000 shares has only 33 votes. If you call for this register of shareholders you will find that your Directors have, shortly after their present assault upon me, commenced bunsplitting up their shares, and sub-divided them in such a manner as to secure the largest possible number of votes. (Hear) Their agents have been active everywhere to obtain proxies from parties who knowing little of the merits or facts of the case were allured by the prospect of looting me of six lacs of rupees, and I have no doubt many a man, who would have considered twice before supporting your Directors, has cast in his lot with the miserable crew that is now rowing the Port Canning boat. He had seen the last opinion of the Advocate General, which based as it is upon misrepresentation of facts is not worth the paper it is written upon. And all this has been done by means of the funds of the Company, whose money is being spent freely in procuring these proxies, and I may here add that the Circular addressed to the shareholders libelling me, and another one communicating Mr. Cowie's opinion, has not been sent to the shareholders generally, but only to those whose votes the Directors believed they could secure by imposing upon their credulity. (Loud applause) I will now depict to you the gentlemen who are in charge of your affairs, and if this is not the means of awaking the shareholders at large to a sense of the danger that is threatening them, I shall at least consider that I have done my duty, and all that is in my power, and I shall leave you to decide whether these men are fit persons to be entrusted with your confidence. Mr. Swinhoe has boasted to me that he will recoup himself for his lossess in connection with Port Canning, and he holds, I believe, 20 shares—his qualification; he has got a brother, a brother-in-law, a cousin, a native bosom friend, who all have a finger in the Port Canning pipe, and his partner is the newly appointed solicitor of this Company. (Uproarious applause.) What does another call signify to Mr. Swinhoe with so many pickings and so much patronage at his disposal. Shama Churn Mullick another of your Director is a contractor for supplying paddy to the rice mill, (applause) and no doubt he would only with reluctance vacate his seat as a director, Mr. William Judge is too well known to be commented upon, and his successful management of the Assam Company is, I suppose a material guarantee for his qualification as your Director. (Hear, hear,) Captain Leisk is a paid servant of the Company, and of course must do as master pleases. Baboo Peary Chund Mitter is, I belive, honest, and means to do right, but has been misled by the opinion of the Advocate General. He is best know as Librarian of the Metcalfe Hall, and by his speeches in the Bengal Council. These gentlemen are the men who have charge of your affairs, and it does not require much foresight to know that Port Canning will never flourish under such auspices; but I go further. To have Directors who are mixed up with local contracts, who are partly your own servants, is contrary to the spirit of the Act under which limited liability exists, and it is contrary to all rules by which public bodies are governed. I say that the fact of this being so ought to disqualify them as Directors. Unfortunately or fortunately for themselves, none of these gentlemen are present to answer the questions which I intended to have asked, and which I must defer to another opportunity. It remains now for you to decide whether these gentlemen are to continue in office or not. As regards myself, I am ready to answer the numerous questions with which I have been threatened anonymously by inquisitive shareholders, and I am quite prepared to meet any legal attack which individual shareholders may make upon me, but I protest against the iniquitous proceedings of your Directors. I protest against the artifices by which they have attempted to usurp powers, and against proceedings which have very much the appearance of conspiracy. (Loud and continuous applause.)

Mr. Browne—Gentlemen, it is a lamentable fact (cries of Be quiet, Shut up). Don't be in a hurry and don't interrupt me. I say it is a lamentable fact, that the Port Canning Company should be brought into disrepute and ridicule by squabbles between what I will call the Schillerites and the Swinhoeites. (Applause.)

A Shareholder—Hallo! you are coming round. (Cries of order.)

Mr. Browne—One word to the wise is sufficient advice, but a hundred to a fool will never suffice.

The same Shareholder—I don't see how that applies.

Mr. Browne—I dare say you don't. There is, however, another class who belong to neither faction, and who are called Canningites, of which I am glad to say I am one. (Cheers.) These men are, if I may call them so, active neutrals, and I will describe their character. None of them was ever a recipient of Mr. Schiller's bounty; none of them ever drank Mr. Schiller's champagne or sat at his mahogany; none of them ever met with a better reception at No. 3, Fairlie Place, than would be accorded to a savage islander; and none of them ever speculated or gambled with their shares, and their hands were clean. It was these men who would not tolerate or recognise Mr. Schiller holding any office under the Company till he had removed the brand and stigma from off his name. I am one of these Canningites and I am here to see justice done to the Port Canning Company. (A Shareholder—"Is there any more?") Mr. Schiller has been surfeited with friends, but every sensible man must like to hear what his opponents say of him, and it perhaps will not incommode Mr. Schiller to hear what was said of him. No one was more glad than I was to welcome Mr. Schiller back to Calcutta, although I must say I thought him a very bold man to come. ("Cheers and laughter.") Mr. Schiller has met with compassion in England and also in Bombay, but he can hardly expect to be received as favorably in Calcutta where his doings are better known and better understood. It is well known that he has striven heart in hand to get the Company wound up. (Cheers and uproar.)

Mr. Schiller—Shall I tell you what for?

Mr. Browne—A vast heaving, shipmate, you have had your fling, and now let me have mine. Why was it tried to have the Company wound up? Why, because Mr. Schiller was disqualified from further managing the affairs of the Company, and because he had not the fingering of the cash ("great disorder, and cries of time's up").

It is an unfortunate fact that nearly the whole of the Joint-Stock Companies with which Messrs. Borradaile Schiller have had anything to do, have come to grief, or have been brought under the hammer of the Official Liquidator.

A Shareholder—That has nothing to do with the subject before the meeting.

Mr. Browne—Please let me have my say out. There was the Bengal River Steam Company ("question, order") there were several Tea Companies, and last but not least that extraordinary Credit Mobilier Company, and he was only too happy that the Port Canning Company had been saved an ignominious death.

Mr, Schiller—Would you call it an ignominious death if shareholders got par value for their shares

Mr. Browne— No questions, Mr. Schiller; I am addressing the meeting. To get the sympathy of people was one way of getting over a difficulty but if my character had been blasted as yours has been I would never (great uproar for several minutes.) That is to say, provided I have nothing to be ashmed of. I would not have called a meeting upon the chance hazard of the scale turning in my favour. After this dispute is settled between Mr. Schiller and Mr. Swinhoe, and it is then considered advisable to wind up the Company, I would be the last to object to it. I will now proceed to animadvert on some of Mr. Schiller's, beauties Mr. Schiller's, beauties. I call them, Gentlemen, and I will read some of them, and I will say that I never heard such cant, rant, (laughter) and Quixotic arrogance from the mouth of a man. This is what he said at the meeting of shareholders in Bombay. "When I was first attacked in this dastardly manner, my first feeling was to sink it below the level of the water in the same way that I had created it, but upon second consideration I thought that would be a mean proceeding unworthy of my feeling for the place, and what I mean to do is to try and save it," Laugh Gentlemen, laugh. Did you ever hear such bunkum before? (Laughter) Why, Falstaff and his men in buckram were nothing to this (renewed laughter).

Mr. Schiller—I have listened patiently to you Mr. Browne, but I wish you would confine yourself to facts.

Mr. Browne—I am confining myself to facts.

Mr. Schiller—Let me reply. What I meant was that the Company's funds should not be wasted without the consent of the shareholders. Let any individual shareholder take any action he likes against me, but I protest against the funds of the Company being wasted in anjaction which assuredly will not end here, but in the Privy Council and which will cause another call to be made on the shareholders. (Considerable disturbance.)

Mr. Browne—Remember what the great Wil Shakespeare says. "Your command is taken from you, and Cassio no longer rules in Cyprus." Mr. Schiller said at the meeting in the Town Hall that he was made a golden calf of, and I dare say that he was worshipped. (Laughter).

Mr. Schiller—If I had known you then, you would have been one of the worshippers. There is nothing so heartburning to me as to know that I was not acquainted with Mr. Browne at a time when I could have dispensed any amount of money merely by lifting my little finger, but it was not my fault that I did not know Mr. Browne then. (Laughter),

Mr. Browne—Touching the golden calf, (order and laughter), that golden calf has been melted down and become dross.

Mr. Schiller—This is not the business before the meeting.

Mr. Browne—It is business. Now's the time and now's the hour to convert you ("Cries of turn him out") turn me out—I'll turn you out. The golden calf has been melted down for the benefit of the few, and by G— there is only the dross left for us.

A Shareholder—That's your misfortune.

Mr. Browne—When the time comes I will take Shylock's knife, and cut out my pound of flesh from the carcase of the vulture—from those who have fleeced us—and by G—not only my pound of flesh but interest as well. You say, Mr. Schiller, that our laws are defective. I say, so too, and that some of the laws have been screwed the wrong way.

A Shareholder—I shall appeal to the Chairman if you go on in this way. ("Disorder.")

Mr. Schiller—I beg of you to sit down, Mr. Browne. We are all willing to hear everybody who conducts himself like a gentleman, but not to head those who are sent to create a row. ("Uproar.")

Mr. Browne—Don't talk to me about my having been sent here to kick up a row.

Mr. Swinhoe, Jr,—Every one of the Directors who have the management of the affairs of the Company, and who act illegally, are all personally liable for their acts. As that is so, why not let the action go on? It could not hurt the Company's funds if the Directors were personally liable.

Mr. Schiller—Can they pay?

Mr. Swinhoe—Yes.

After some little further discussion, the purport of which was altogether inaudible from the indiscribable confusion which prevaileding.

Mr. Erusthusen proposed the following resolution:—

"That, in the opinion of the meeting, the Directors of the Company were not justified in bringing the suit against, Mr. Schiller and his firm, without previously obtaining the sanction of the shareholders. At that late hour and after what had preceded he would not say any thing further. The Directors brought the anction against Mr. Schiller only three days before the meeting was held, and in his absence, which was most unwartable.

Mr. Swinhoe—The Directors acted upon the advice of the Advocate General.

Mr. Schiller—The Advocate General said that a meeting should be called of which due notice should be given to Mr. Schiller. The Directors gave a month's notice of the meeting in my absence, and three days before the meeting they instituted proceedings against me. If they had given three month's notice of meeting it would have given me time to come out to attend it. (Applause).

Mr. A. G. Roussac—I did intend to have asked some questions of Mr. Schiller, but after the turn which the meeting has taken I must beg to decline to do so, and can only express my regret that the meeting has not been characterised by more order and gentlemanly conduct. (Great disturbance.)

Mr. Schiller suggested that it would be better to put all the resolutions at once, and take a poll upon the whole of them.

Baboo Bolan Chunder Roy—I prostest against the meeting and demand a poll.

A Shareholder—I never heard of a poll being taken before a resolution is put to a meeting (hear hear).

Mr. Ernsthausen then read the following resolutions, to be put to the vote at the same time as the one he had read just before:—

"That the present Directors of the Company, having forfeited the confidence of the shareholders, be removed from their office."

"That Mr. F. G. Eldridge be elected a Director of the Company. That Mr. Woodhonse be elected a Director of the Company. That Mr. Seth A. Apcar be elected a Director of the Company. That Mr. O. Von Ernsthausen be elected a Director of the Company. That Mr. Manockjee Rustomjee be elected a Director of the Company.

"That, in the opinion of the meeting, it is desirable the subject matter of the pending suit be referred to arbitration, and that the Directors be, and they are hereby authorized to submit such matters to arbitration in any manner they may think proper."

Mr. Woodhouse seconded the resolutions.

Mr. Schiller stated that the last resolution would not bar any individual shareholder from sueing him. After some discussion as to whether the resolutions, could be put to the meeting, inasmuch as they had not been advertised they were put to the vote, and carried by a large majority.

Baboo Bolan Chunder Roy called for a poll.

Mr, Schiller—If there is to be a poll, I declare as Chairman that if be taken at once.

Mr, Browne—Seven days must elapse before you can take a poll,

Mr. Schiller—No, as Chairman I can declare the poll to take place at once or at any time within seven days.

Baroo Bolan Chunder Roy.—I don't acknowledge you as Chairman.

Mr. Browne.—This won't be a feather in your cap, Mr. Schiller (uproar, and groans and cheers). I stigmatise this as a dirty cooked meeting from beginning to end.

A poll was then taken in the midst of the greatest confusion and disorder, with the following result. (including proxies.)

For the Resolutions—W. B Farr; John Cave Orr; F. Molzheim; A. L. Ababeg; Wm. Ter Veen; H. G. Meyer, J. Phin Smith, M. D., O, Von Ernsthausen; E. Oesterley; G. F. Kellner; Robert Robertson; Fred, Woodhouse; Charles Whitney; Stanton Whitney; G. Weberling,; Bynursing Pyne, ; Woomesh Chunder Mitter, ; Woomesh Chunder; Madhub Chunder Roodor; Beerchunder Mitter; Callydoss Dhur; Chunder Seeker Mookerjee; (here two names unintelligible); E. D. Kilburn; R. B. Mackay, James George Smith, ; John Vincent de Qua dros, ; Charles Dougla; James Ranken, ; Captain T. N. Hollenton, ; Currim Mahomed Sulliman, ; John Weir Scott, ; Alexander Henry Campbell, ; Bras, A. de la, G. de Souza, Framjee, A. Macmichael; A. C. Scott, ; G. N. Campbell and Robert Strong, James Campbell, A. H. Lee, H. Knowles; Wm. Weinbolt. H. M. Rustomjee; H. M. Schroder; F. Brinscoe; S. H, Robinson; F. W. Stearns and F. D. Chauntrell; H. B. Gilmour; N. Fleming; A. T. Binny; M. H. Scott; Robert Hannay; John Fleming, John Smith, Colin Mackenzie.; John Beradaile, Louisa Douglas; Eliza Edwards, J. A. Longridge, Ed. Oan Cutsom; P. H. 11; Limjeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy; Burjorjee Meherwanjee, J. A. P. Mackintosh Hamilton Maxwell, William Nicol, William Mair; Alexander Brown W. C. Crapel. Hoorshad Dey J. C. Reinhold; Gobind Chunder Dey; Montague Massey; A. R. Preston; Geo. M. Struther; Robt. Vanburen; Burjorjee Framjee Mehta; H. V. Elton; Geo. F. Parson; C. J. Mead; C. R. Blumhardt; H. Butcher; H. H. Brown low; Cooper Chund Dhurmsee; Pestanjee Eduljee Guzta; Joyramjee Kimjee; G. Jassen; Pestonjee Rustonjee Bomanjee; Ferd, Schiller.

Against the Resolutions—No votes recorded.

At the close of the meeting a protest was drawn up, and signed by 22 persons, protesting against the legality of the meeting, and recording their votes against the resolutions proposed by Mr. Ernsthansen and seconded by Mr Woodhouse.

The meeting, which was one of the most disorderly ever held in Calcutta, then terminated. —*Englishman.*

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

THE news from Abyssinia will be received with immense satisfaction and delight in India, and especially by the Indian Army. The "delays" of Sir Robert Napier have long been the subject of unfavourable comment at home. If it was childish of Sir John Pakington to say that the British Army was on its trial in Abyssinia, it was quite rational for us old Indians to feel that the Indian Army was on its trial. Sir Robert Napier represented the Indian Army and also a branch of that Army, which we like to see fully occupied in developing the arts of peace. And, irrational as it would be to generalise from Sir Robert Napier, if he had failed that there was a want of qualification for independent commands in Indian officers or in, officers of the Royal Engineers, there can be little doubt that his failure would have caused rude comments to be passed upon the moribund army and upon the "scientific branch" of the military service. Far be it from us to generalise on Sir Robert Napier's success. We do not want to prove an un-English doctrine that a man is the better for belonging to a particular service. All that we claim is that Sir Robert Napier has done his work as well as could any general officer carrying Her Majesty's commission, and we congratulate him and the Indian Army generally in his having disappointed the prophets of evil who were beginning to spin yarns of doleful forebodings about Sir Robert's dilatory caution. He had to make victory secure, and retreat after victory easy. This he did, and necessarily occupied a considerable length of time in doing so. But he was in an unknown country, and he was uncertain as to the nature of the operations he would have to undertake. That he prepared for a greater complication than he had to encounter was certainly not discreditable to him. He might have had to chase the barbarian king through regions of which he had no authentic information. If he prepared for this or for other possible difficulties, he only did what is good and humane general, careful of the lives and discipline of his soldiers, is bound to do. That his victory was so speedy may have been due to his extensive plans to disappoint all possible tactics of his opponent. He had probably led Theodore to believe that, unless the British Army could be met and defeated before there was time to strengthen it, a permanent occupation of the country would be the consequence, of what could be the meaning of constructing railways, digging wells, erecting piers, &c? This was precisely the state of mind to which the British General would be delighted to find that he had brought the Abyssinian savage For he would want on all grounds to fight Theodore, even had the latter been braver than he proved to be, when he defended

FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION IN RUSSIA.

(*Times, April* 10.)

THE Empire of Russia is just now passing through one of those revolutions of opinion which determine the progress of nations. We are not speaking this time of the foreign policy of the Monarchy. It is not a question of the "acquisitions of Russia," or the advances of Russia in the East, or her designs upon Central Asia, or any other such demonstrations on the path of conquest. It is a home question exclusively, and one which, though it undoubtedly interests ourselves and other people of Europe, concerns the Russians most of all. Briefly, the controversy is between Free Trade and Protection. That conflict of views which, sooner or later, arises in every State, according to its enlightenment, has arisen in Russia. The most discerning statesmen of the Empire have long felt the necessity of revising its tariff, and, except for a peculiar and unexpected opposition, their opinions would, in all probability, have before now prevailed. Most readers will be aware that the accession of the present Emperor to the Throne was signalized by the adoption of what, under the circumstances, may be termed a truly liberal policy. The emancipation of the serfs was of itself enough to characterize the new era, but besides that great measure many other reforms were gradually introduced by which the institutions of the country were more or less assimilated to those of Western Europe. In the track of these wholesome innovations it is probable that Free Trade would have soon followed, when the rising spirit was suddenly checked by a singular burst of popular feeling.

The Crimean War had left Russia enfeebled but not dismayed, and it can be readily imagined that a struggle distinguished by so many acts of heroism had acted powerfully upon the patriotism of the nation. This spirit became plainly visible during the last abortive insurrection of the Poles. England and France, as will be remembered, ventured upon some mediation in the question; but the Russian Government replied to the overture by a manifesto claiming for the whole Empire an invincible determination to maintain its rights and its power. How this not unnatural ebullition of sentiment could be connected with the revision of the tariff it may perplex the reader to imagine, but such was the case. Patriotism, or "nationality," became a popular cry, and the spirit which had been evoked in behalf of Imperial pretensions was transferred into a struggle for manufacturing monopolies. Moscow was a centre of industrial enterprise as well as of aristocratic opinion, and "nationality" in industrial as well as political institutions became a watchword of the old Muscovite party. The sticklers for the traditional policy of Russia were at the same time the protectors of Russian manufactures. Nobles and millowners joined together to keep Russia as she was. Russians were to be as they had always been—independent, self-supporting, free from foreign influence, and at liberty to accomplish their own destinies in their own way. This curious identification of political and commercial traditions has actually enabled a comparatively small party to offer a successful resistance to Free Trade. A Commission which sate upon the question not long ago confined its suggestions of financial reform within very narrow limits, and it is now thought doubtful whether a new Commission may not undo some of the little which had been done. Russia for the Russians, and Russia for herself, are the cries which have prevailed against the interest of seventy millions of consumers. The question is still alive, but we fear we cannot say that the prospect is bright.

It is singular that Russia and the United States—at the two opposite poles of political organization—should display so many points of resemblance in national policy. The old exclusive traditions of the Muscovite party are very like the principles professed by the "Know Nothings" in America just before the Civil War. As far as the spirit is genuine or unselfish, it proceeds upon the assumption that isolation, as far as it can be practised, is for the benefit of a nation. Of course, neither the Russians nor the Americans, in so far as they profess to be people with "destinies," can shut themselves up like the Japanese; but though they have no objection to growth, they wish to grow as they are, and without any recognition of the mutual dependence of nations. We must do the Russians the justice to say that they impute no selfishness to ourselves. They do not pretend to believe that we are the advocates of Free Trade principles solely because such principles redound to our commercial profit. They see that we prosper, and so far as our example goes, they see that Free Trade is good; but they do not choose to have it for themselves, and this resolution, which expresses with a certain party a mistaken idea of nationality is naturally enough, adopted by manufacturers who are simply desirous of escaping from the pressure of competition. Between them, these two classes are likely apparently to have their way.

We do not profess to feel any absorbing concern in the immediate issue of this controversy. The Russian Protectionists are right in supposing that our material interests will not be deeply affected by the pending decision. But it is for the advantage of all that a country like Russia should adopt the policy most beneficial not only to other countries, but to its own vast population. The principle of Free Trade is, not that any people should forego the pursuit of national wealth by works of industry, but that they should adopt those industries which nature recommends. We should like to see the exports no less than the imports of Russia increased; but there is no more reason as far as nationality is concerned, why Russia should manufacture her own cotton stuffs than why she should make her own champagne. True patriotism would consist, not in forcing artificial, but in encouraging natural, production. The Russians have special facilities, for many industries, and if they would promote and develope them they could well afford to leave other trades to other people. After the close of the Civil War in the United States a prominent American declared that the country could not be considered prosperous until South Carolina produced her own stuffs as successfully as her own cotton, and he asked why the raw material should be transported all the way to England and back again, instead of being manufactured on the spot, as the very nature of things suggested. The answer to this was plain—that the "nature of things" told exactly the other way. Cotton was sent from Charleston to Lancashire for the work of the mill, because that work was done so well in Lancashire that, after all the cost of transport, the manufactured article could be imported into America more cheaply than it could have been made there. The result proved that we enjoyed one gift and the Americans another, and that true "patriotism" consisted on both sides in an interchange of national advantages.

The Russians might apply the moral to their own case, but we may also add, in conclusion, that we have, in one respect, a kind of direct concern in the commercial policy which they may please to adopt. The revision of the Imperial tariff is very closely connected with the prosperity of the Imperial finances, and Russia is so frequently a borrower that her finances cannot be a subject of indifference to Europe. The higher Russian credit stands, the better is it for Russian creditors as well as for Russia itself, and nothing would so tend to confirm this credit as a tariff more in accordance with the commercial principles now recognized in Western Europe. To this extent the question may be said to interest us, but that interest, the Russians may assure themselves, is second to the concern we feel in the adoption of a wise policy by so great and populous a nation.

RIMMEL'S IHLANGIHLANG, or the Flower of Flowers, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Tea Flowers, Coffee Flowers, and other delicious perfumes.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, superior to any Eau de Cologne for all Toilet and Sanitory purposes.

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RIMMEL'S ROSE WATER CRACKERS, SCENT WATCHES, and other amusing devices for Balls and Parties.

RIMMEL'S DINNER-TABLE FOUNTAIN, to replace the Rose Water Salver. Price, Silver-plated £1 10s.

Sold by all Perfumery Dealers in the world.

RIMMEL, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand; 24, Cornhill; 128, Regent Street, London; and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March* 1848 *and by Imperial Decree of 26th July* 1854.)

Recognized by the International Convention of 30th April 1865 and by Act No. VIII. of 1865, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £8,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,460,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OF ICE.—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.

SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.

London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.

National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" " 6 " " 4 "
" " 12 " " 5 "

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 21st April 1868.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING), IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Directors.

Chairman and Managing Director—JAMES THOMSON, Esq.
COLONEL THE HON. H. B. DALZELL.
RICHARD H. GLYN, Esq.
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JOHN STEWART, Esq.
(With power to increase.)

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THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Secretary.

D'M. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.

Accountant.

A. J. VERINI, Esq.

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Auditors.

DAVID CHADWICK, Esq.
EDWIN H. GALSWORTHY, Esq.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE.

Directors.

DANIEL AINSLIE, Esq., 48, Moray Place.
BENJAMIN BURT, Esq., 31, Charlotte Square.
Manager—ROBERT HUNTER, Esq.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA.....S. COCHRANE, Esq. *Manager*
BOMBAY.....EDWARD MORRISS, Esq. "
MADRAS.....W. T. TAYLOR, Esq. "
KURRACHEE.....L. M. MARESCAUX, Esq. "
AGRA.....THOMAS BAILEY, Esq. "
LAHORE.....HECTOR GUNN, Esq. "

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 2 per Rupee

4 do. 1/11¾ "
3 do. 1/11 13/16 "
2 do. 1/11¾ " "
1 do. 1/11 11/16 "
On demand 1/11 5/8 "
On Scotland 1/11 5/8 "

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4 "
Do. 12 do. 5 "

Remittances.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 1st May 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

			per Rupee
On London at 6 months' sight		2s.	do.
"	4 do.	1s. 11 7/8d.	do.
"	3 do.	1s. 11 13/16d.	do.
"	2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
"	1 do.	1s. 11 11/16d.	do.
"	demand	1s. 11 5/8d.	do.
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11 9/16d.	do.
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris	do.	1s. 11¼d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11¼d do

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 29th April 1868.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,025.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. O. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

			per Rupee.
6 months' sight	on	at 2s.	
4	do.	at 1s. 11 7/8d.	"
3	do.	at 1s. 11 13/16d.	"
2	do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
1	do.	at 1s. 11 11/16d.	"
On demand		at 1s. 11¾d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland		at 1s. 11 9/16d.	"

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe at 1s. 11 3/4d. "

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 ditto " 4 do.
" 12 ditto " 5 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 29th April 1868

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a variety of surplus TROOP STORES, ex *Dilbhur*, in excellent order. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 5th May 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Re. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA".

Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.

Nesbit Lane, Fort.

JUST ARRIVED, a best selection of highly finished CARPETS for IMMEDIATE SALE—Messrs JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SON'S of Bombay, have just received from Kurrachee a large Consignment of splendid selection of highly finished CARPETS and TROWSERING CLOTHS, under the special superintendence of a European Gentleman, ever exported for Bombay Market. For information apply No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

KOUSAINE COMPANY'S TEAS.—Just received, at the Godowns of the undersigned, 4 Meadow Street, a consignment of these fine HIMALAYAN TEAS.

SOUCHONG, in boxes of 10 and 5 pounds;—also in 2 pound packets.

KOUSAINE MIXTURE.—Ditto—Both at Rs. 2-8 per pound.—Cash.

HOWARD BROTHERS,
Agents Kousaine Tea Company.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS—Marine Street.

Galvanized Corrugated Iron, 22, and 24 gauge.
" Ridging and Fittings.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Lead Pipes, Sheet Lead.
Zinc Sheets.
Ornamental and Cast Iron Railing.
Steam Crane to lift 5 tons.
A highly finished 10 H. P. Horizontal Engine.
A highly finished 10 H. P. Portable Engine.
Boiler Tubes, 3½ and 3¼ outside diameter.

Shortly expected a shipment of 20 gauge Galvanized Corrugated Iron.

Bombay, 26th March 1868.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs respectfully to inform his Patrons and the Public that he has received per Overland Mail a trial shipment of the undermentioned Specialities, which is now exposed for sale at his Rooms. In making this announcement he begs respectfully to tender his thanks to all who have hitherto favoured him with their confidence, with an assurance that nothing shall be wanting on his part to secure a continuance of their patronage:

HARRIS'S JUSTLY CELEBRATED HARNESS COMPOSITION, Polishing Paste, Plate Steel and Urn Powders. HARRIS'S FURNITURE POLISH. This useful and excellent article preserves and beautifies mahogany, stained wood, and all furniture that require polish, and retain its beauty for a considerable length of time, by only an occasional rub with a soft dry cloth or brush. HARRIS'S WATERPROOF JAPAN FOR BLACKENING LEATHER. This preparation is adapted for beautifying and preserving enamelled and patent leather, coach and cab heads, gig aprons, portmanteaus, hunting, shooting &c. boots and shoes; also, all other kinds of leather exposed to wet, to which it imparts (without the labour of rubbing) a brilliant jet black, waterproof, clean and durable. HARRIS'S HARNESS LIQUID. This inestimable composition without labour (as it requires no brushing) produces a brilliant jet black, affords peculiar nourishment to the leather, and is perfectly free from any unpleasant smell. HARRIS'S MILITARY AND NAVAL EXQUISITE BRILLIANT CHEMICAL PASTE, for finely polishing brass, white metal goods, &c., &c. HARRIS'S LADIES' BLACKING, for beautifying with ease and expedition Ladies' black, real, kid, Spanish, and Cordovan boots and shoes. HARRIS'S BLACK DYE. This preparation completely renovates the appearance of carriage heads, gig aprons, harness, or any other kind of leather work where surface of the same is worn brown; and prevents, by being occasionally used, the leather becoming so. HARRIS'S WATERPROOF HARNESS POLISH. HARRIS'S LUSTRE SHOE BLACKING AND PASTE.

Just landed ex "Nelson."

A batch of Children's double and single-seated Perambulators, with Hoods. They are neatly and tastefully lined and painted, much superior in finish to the last shipments.

In soliciting the patronage of Constituents up-country, H. R. BAXTER begs to inform them that every exertion shall be used on his part to execute Orders promptly and economically.

Send the list to HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

No. 26 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

The property of a Gentleman proceeded to England.

A second-hand English-built Miniature Brougham, with a set of English Harness.

A Ditto Ditto Malvern Dog Cart with Lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed.

A first-class small Miniature Brougham, with Lamps, Poles, and Shafts, by Edwin Casterton, Long Longacre, it was expressly built for the Exhibition.

The Property of a Gentlemen.

A nearly new English-built four-seated roomy Open Carriage, with Lamps and Poles.

A nearly new light Mail Phaeton, with moveable hind seat to make a Waggonette at pleasure, by Moss Builder, 98, Kingsland Road.

A nearly new Cab Buggy, on C. Springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate very handsome and nearly new full size Miniature Brougham, with circular Glasses on front, lamps and pole, by Laurie and Manner, expressly built to order for India.

ALSO,

2 full size Miniature Broughams, by Edwin Kesterton Longacre.

1 very handsome nearly new English-built four-seated Cab Phaeton, with Lamps, Sole, and Shafts, by "Jones," of Southampton.

1 Ditto very small self-driving Poney Phaeton, with Lamps and Shafts.

1 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

1 Ditto Ditto small Park Phaeton, with moveable Driving box.

1 English-built door Shigram, by Laing and Melvill.

1 Ditto Brougham ditto by E. Davis.

1 Ditto London Sociable ditto.

FOR SALE.—The property of Captain R. CURLING, Commander of the P. and O. Company's Service, proceeded to England.

A first-class nearly new English-built light London Sociable, by J. Buchanan Co., Glasgow, with a set of nearly new plated mounted Harness.

The above Carriage to be seen at the Commission Rooms of the undersigned on the varge of Esplanade Cross Road.

One nearly new English-built very small Miniature Brougham, with circular glasses on front.

And also,

A very handsome English-built self-driving Cab Phaeton, by Silk and Sons.

One Ditto high wheeled Vaggonette with moveable Hood

Three very small and light Hansom Cab, painted dark green.

A very handsome English-built Cab Buggy, painted dark green and lining to match.

And also,

A few Iron Carriage Lifters for greasing Carriages.

A fresh batch of Dog-Carts, Buggies, and Carriage Harness plated on white metal, with round reins, different colored Carriage Rugs, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, patent Clips for reins, Horse, Carriage, and Cloth Brushes, Sami leathers, Horse Clothings, Gentlemen's Racing Saddles, Woollen and plated mounted Pads or Saddle Cloths for Harness, Jamieson's and Jones' Harness Composition, Bradley's Plate Powder, Steel Pole Chains, Spare Steel Bridles for Carriage and Buggy Harness, &c.

A Fresh Batch of New Malvern Dog-Carts.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 6th May, 1868.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bombay.

They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a HOUSE in Meadow Street No. 6. Apply at the FORT CHAPEL.

TO BE LET, till the end of the Monsoons, a well furnished BUNGALOW, standing close to the Sea in one of the best positions on the west side of Malabar Hill. Possession on the 27th inst. Apply to "T. C. G.," *Bombay Gazette.*

TO BE LET, a cool and commodious HOUSE, with STABLES and GODOWNS, situated in Rampart Row, lately vacated by the P. and O. Company. Apply to ZULJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Bombay Green.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 17, situated in Gilder Street, Grant Road, with two Chawls, one Stable, and a Godown, with Vehar Water. It can accommodate a large Family. Also a small BUNGALOW at Grant Road.

For particulars apply to MR. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE FUCKEERJEE, Stamp Vendor, opposite to New Bank of Bombay, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.—TO LET, on MALABAR HILL, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation):—

House No. 1, at present occupied by J. P. GREEN, Esq., Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month.

House No. 4, at present occupied by PROCTOR-SIMS, Esq. Rent Rs. 250.

Possession can be had before the 1st proximo.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 5th March 1868.

ROSSELET & Co

ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.

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Photographed by LINDLEY and WARREN, with Historical and Architectural Notes,

BY

T. C. HOPE, Esq., C.S.,

Editor of Views in Delhi, Agra, and Rajpootana and Architecture at Ahmedabad, Beejapoor, &c. &c.

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ORGANIC MEDICINES.

The Baudeine, a prompt and most efficient remedy for Asiatic Cholera, Yellow Fever, Dysentery, and Diarrhœa

Gold Medal, Cholera, 1854.

Large size bottles 11s., medium size 4s. 6d., small size 1s. 1½d.

Instructions for the treatment of Asiatic Cholera, Yellow Fever, Dysentery, and Diarrhœa accompany each bottle and bear the signature of DR. V. BAUD.

THE DIASTATIZED ORGANIC IRON,
For strengthening the system.
THE DIASTATIZED ORGANIC IODINE,
For purifying the blood.
In the shape of Sweetmeats, and pleasant to the taste.

Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle.

General Agent, CHARLES LANGE, 6, Monkwell S. London.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT of MEAT, (Extractum Carnis).—Prepared strictly according to the instructions of Baron LIEBIG from ENGLISH MEAT and entirely free from the offensive flavour (so repulsive to delicate appetites) common to many of the Extract prepared from foreign Meat.

This Extract, agreeable to the most fastidious palates, and easily assimilated by the weakest stomach, is beyond all question the most valuable dietitic restorative hitherto introduced.

Persons suffering from weak Digestion, Invalids requiring Strengthening Diet, Aged Persons, Children (particularly those of weak Constitution, or suffering from Scrofula), Infants after being Weaned, and Ladies after Confinement, will find this Extract, properly prepared in various very palatable forms, extremely useful. Taken with Rice, Arrowroot, Sago, &c., the Extract will be found to be an agreeable Substitute for Cod Liver Oil, and equally efficient. At Sea it is invaluable, being an excellent Anti-scorbutic; also in travelling. It has proved of great value in Hot Climates, where it is almost impossible, on account of the nature of the Meat, to obtain good beef tea. It keeps unaltered for years, and in any climate, and enables any ordinary Cook to make with ease many of the most palatable Soups, Made Dishes, and Sauces.

Imported by every Overland Mail in

	Cash.	Credit.
Bottles at per oz.	Rs. 1 8	Rs 1 12
" per lb.	" 18 0	" 22 0

(The public are recommended to the use of this particular preparation, as there are sold many others of inferior quality and strength, whose effect will but disappoint the purchaser.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
Bombay and Poona.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing, Chemist, 17 & 18, Speck's Fields, Mile end New Town, London. This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its *cooling, refreshing,* and *mild aperient* properties, as well as in its flavour as a draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N. B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent aperients of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

IN CHANCERY.—CAUTION.—BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the COURT OF CHANCERY for an INJUNCTION to restrain such imitation. The injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

Also Bishop's REMEDY FOR SEA SICKNESS should be in the hands of every person travelling by sea.

TREACHER & Co., Agents, for Western India.

LIQUOR CARBONIS DETERGENS

Or Concentrated Alcoholic Solution of the Constituents of Coal Tar.

Extract from *Lancet,* December 22, 1866.

LIQ. CARBONIS DETERGENS.—We are very sceptical of the value of new remedies, and it was in a spirit of scepticism that we tried the liq. carbonis detergens. It is represented to be a concentrated alcoholic solution of the constituents of coal tar, and to contain all the active ingredients of the tar, to wit, benzine, naptha line, and phenic acid. The addition of water, with agitation, makes a dutable emulsion, in which tar remains in a state of fine suspension, almost equivalent to solution. Our therapeutical experience of the preparation is very satisfactory indeed. In our hands it has been a most effective agent in the case of various skin diseases, especially of the chronic eczematous class; and one case of psoriasis which had resisted all other kinds of treatment speedily got well under the application of the liq. carbonis detergens. We esteem it a very valuable addition to our list of skin remedies, and worthy of a very extended trial by the profession. In the above classes of disease, and in various others, such as fœtid ulcers, &c., the preparation is put into the form of Soap

PURE COAL TAR SOAP.

(REGISTERED AS SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.)

This Soap is unrivalled as a

SKIN SOAP,

as proved by abundant medical testimony. By daily use infectious diseases are prevented, and a clear and healthy appearance imparted to the skin.

Sold in tablets at 6d. and 1s. each, by all Chemists. The above are manufactured by the Sole Proprietors,

W. V. WRIGHT AND COMPANY.,
Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists, &c.,
SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.
Removed from No. 11, Old Fish Street, E.C.
Established 1667.

Messrs. W. V. WRIGHT & Company, will be happy to forward to the trade, free of all charge, a Monthly Price Current of Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Chemicals, of their especial manufacture, of guaranteed purity.

TRAVELLING CLOCKS.—A very complete assortment of the above just received.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

JET ORNAMENTS.—A well selected and varied collection of Jet and Tortoise Shell Ornaments just unpacked.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

STEREOSCOPICAL VIEWS.—Views of the Paris Exhibition, black, coloured and transparent. Marines, changing and animated groups. Views for Albums.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

JEWELLERY.—A new and beautiful assortment of English, French and German Jewellery.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

WATCHES.—Gold and Silver Watches for Ladies' and Gentlemen, simple and complicated, warranted and expressly adapted for the Indian climate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES of all descriptions, playing English, Irish and Scotch Tunes.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., beg to notify that they have received their fresh Stock of Jewellery, Watches and Clocks. Also a great variety of fancy and useful articles from France and Germany suitable for presents, &c. &c.,

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.
BOMBAY AND LOCLE SWITZERLAND
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS AND OPTICIANS.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibition of London, Paris, New-York, Berne (Switzerland) and Oporto (Pugal.)

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE

WANTED.

NOTICE.—WANTED, for service in the Government Steam Factory, Dockyard, ENGINEERS and FITTERS. Applications, with Copies of Testimonials, to be made to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 28th April 1868.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.,

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows.—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, BARCLAY and PERKIN'S PORTER, bottled by J. W. BRIDGES & SONS, London, at Rs. 5 per dozen for Quarts: Rs. 3½ per dozen for Pints.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 30th April 1868.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well known Wines—

Fine Pale Sherry in 3	dozen cases	qts. Rs. 27	per doz.
do.	do.	" 29	"
Superior Port in 3 & 2	doz. cases	qts. Rs. 27	"
" "	2 "	pts. 14	"
Old Tom		Rs. 20	"
Brandy	1 "	" 32	"
Whiskey		" 15	"

30th April 1868. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE, APPLY TO GADDUM & Co.

FROM KEYL & Co., BORDEAUX.

CLARET: Medoc.....quarts at Rs. 12 per dozen.
" .....pints at " 7½ "
St. Laurent .....quarts at " 18 "
Chateau Beitasse " at " 25 "
Cognac tres vieux .....at " 25 "
BURGUNDY: Champagne at " 35 "

FROM C. S. KUPFERBERG MAYENCE.

SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCK: Schwarzberg .....quarts at Rs. 30 p. doz
" .....pints at " 16 "
Imperial .....quarts at " 32 "
" .....pints at " 17 "
Die Perlen des Rheins quarts at " 35 "
Moselle..... " at " 24 "
" .....pints at " 13 "
Johannisberg .....quarts at " 33 "

GADDUM & Co.

HAM IN CANVAS by every Overland, Steamer.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
Perlb.	Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 4

BACON by every Overland Steamer.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
By entire side, per lb.	Rs. 1 0	Rs. 1 2
Do. on cut	" 1 2	" 1 4

CHEESE by every Overland Steamer.
DOUBLE GLOSTER.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
By entire Cheese of 25 to 30 lbs.	Rs. 1 0	Rs. 1 4
On cut	" 1 2	" 1 4
Berkeley and Wilts, 7 to 10 lbs.	" 1 2	" 1 2
Stilton, 8 to 12 lbs.	" 1 4	" 1 6

Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co.

SARSAPARILLA.—WILKINSON'S (Late Bridge's) Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, Prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical diseases.

"Superior to any preparation that may always be relied upon."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public. See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark—W in a Diamond.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.—WILKINSON'S Preparations of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in